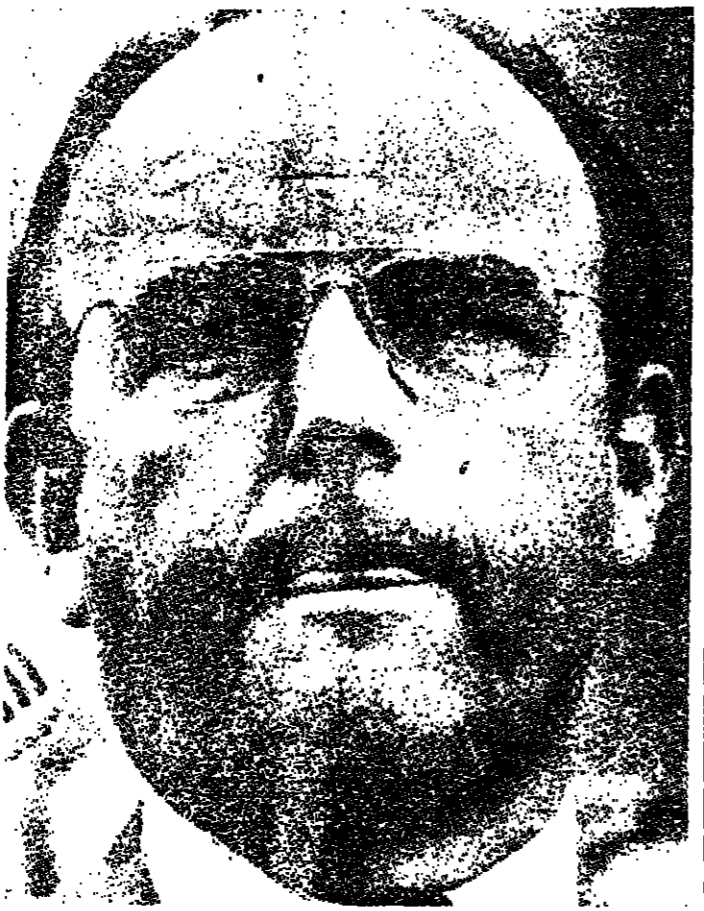


John Ehrlichman, former
close Nixon aide, is
jailed in 'plumbers' case

What the judge described as his...
of the White House...
break-in at the rooms...
Ehrlichman's psychiatrist, Mr...
jailed to between 20 months...
years' imprisonment.

trial in Washington that Mr...
Ehrlichman, formerly one of President Nixon's closest advisers, had held a position of the highest responsibility.
The White House, he said, had tried to "get" Dr Ellsberg for releasing the Pentagon papers. This had been done with Mr Ehrlichman's approval.



Mr John Ehrlichman outside the court after his conviction.

Appeal to be on 'error of law'

...of Emery...
John Ehrlichman, once...
Nixon's virtual "deputy...
for domestic policy,"...
sentenced to between...
and five years'...
ment for his crimes in...
others' break-in at...
the Dr Ellsberg's psychia...
...ence compared with...
in 20 years'...
Liddy in the original...
break-in case. Judge...
Gesell, in the District...
Washington, said this...
would have been...
but for the "many...
his actions" in Mr...
Nixon's life.
...are a lawyer," he said...
held the position of...
trust and responsibility...
shameful episode in the...
of our country.
...Gesell emphasizing...
a put all thought of...
the White House...
Dr Ellsberg for his...
of the Pentagon papers...
acted a variety of abuses...
Dr Ellsberg's...
...Mr Ehrlichman was not...
charged, and pro...
that the jury had...
all of this "occurred...
his approval."
...Gesell imposed the...
sentence for each of Mr...
man's four convictions...
to violate the psychi...
rights and three counts...
of...
...sentences are to run...
concomitantly...
which means Mr...
man, assuming good be...
would serve no more...
than 20 months. Except for...
original Watergate convicts...
would be the longest, so...
any of the President's...
...chman was allowed...
on his bail recog...
...ing appeal.
...television cameras...
courtroom, he...
...ned how his...
based on the...
...al security,"...
...the "plum...
...he claimed...
...ly refused...
...ce...
...trial...
...led from...
...ated...
...court from jail, the judge...
noted his involvement w...
explained because he persisted...
in his total silence.
...Told that under his earlier...
sentences he was not liable for...
parole until April, 1981, the...
judge gave him another one to...
three years, to run concurrently...
...To Mr Bernard Barker and...
Mr Eugenio Martinez, the Miami...
Cuban Americans, both Water...
gate convicts, the judge gave...
suspended sentences.
...Mr Martinez, in an eloquent...
and heavily accented statement...
to the judge, said that when he...
thought he would be a criminal...
He pleaded that his only off...
ence had been to trust "in...
those who are running this...
country," Judge Gesell agreed...
"You were duped by high...
Government officials," he said...
"The court feels you have been...
adequately punished."

Mr Benn announces plans for nationalizing shipbuilders

By Peter Hill
The Government committed itself yesterday to nationalizing shipbuilding and its associated industries of marine engine building and ship repairing. The announcement, in the Commons by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, was described by the Shipbuilders and Repairers' National Association as a "body blow to the industry."
The proposals, foreshadowed exclusively in Business News this week, involve the acquisition of many companies. The plans are outlined in a discussion paper which will be the subject of consultations with all interested parties; it will be followed by a White Paper in the autumn.
Mr Benn referred to the industry's indifferent record in recent years, with static or falling output despite a growing world demand for ships. That had produced a decline in the British industry's share in the world market from 26 per cent in 1965 to 3.6 per cent last year.
Employment in shipbuilding, which is concentrated mainly in the development areas, had fallen sharply since the mid-1950s and much cash had been provided to help the industry during the past 10 years.
It was clear, Mr Benn said,

'The Government believes that necessary changes will not come about while the industry is privately owned'



Mr Benn: Industry's record attacked.

that the industry would be unable to compete effectively in the world market unless there were changes in management methods and working practices allowing a more efficient use of resources and unless there was much investment and modernization, funds for which were unlikely to be available from private sources.
"In view of the history of the last twenty years, the Government believes that necessary changes will not come about while the industry is fragmented private ownership and that public ownership of the major companies (including specialist engine builders) offers the only effective prospect of achieving the objective of enabling British shipbuilding and ship-repairing not merely to survive but to prosper in the world's competitive markets of the world," he said.
The Government already has an interest in about half the nation's shipbuilding capacity, but if the proposals are carried out, the shipbuilding and repairing interests of the Swan Hunter group, the Scott Lithgow group on the lower Clyde,

£1,426m and totaling 6,894,000 tons gross, sufficient to keep most of the big yards busy for at least three years.
Mr Clifford Baylis, director of the Shipbuilders and Repairers' National Association, said: "We will fight Mr Benn's proposals, which are based on political doctrine rather than the need to improve the efficiency and prosperity of our industries."
That response was predictable, Mr Benn said. Mr Benn Morrison nationalized industry with the creation of a much more flexible organization.
"The problems of Britain are the problems of the shipbuilding industry writ large," he said. "We have been cramped by our own inability to see the opportunities that are there."
The minister was unable to give figures for the turnover of the companies the Government plans to acquire or for the compensation involved, but he pointed out that £196m had been injected into the industry since 1965 and that the Government's proposals would "give better value for money and a better return for the community as a whole."
His statement coincided with the publication of the industry's half-yearly figures which show a record order book valued at

Whitelaw warning
on Jenkins
isolation

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
Mr Whitelaw, chairman of the Conservative Party, yesterday commented on the speech made last Friday by Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, asserting that Labour must appeal to the "moderates" among the electorate rather than commit itself to left-wing policies.
"We are faced with very genuine anxieties from people who are not interested in doctrinaire politics or party squabbles," Mr Whitelaw said. "They just want to earn a secure livelihood for themselves and their families... If as a nation we are to succeed, we must appeal to those who are not interested in doctrinaire politics or party squabbles."
"No doubt Mr Jenkins was trying to meet this mood in his speech last week and I certainly would not dissent from his approach, but I am equally certain that no member of the Labour Party can provide the answer."
Mr Whitelaw, addressing Conservatives at Alnwick Castle, said Labour's extreme left was too powerful. A future Labour government, would not follow the doctrinaire views of Mr Jenkins and those who thought like him. Doctrinaire socialism with damaging changes in our way of life would prevail.
Nor could the answer be found in the escapism of a vote for the Liberals. They could not follow the line of moderation could be sustained only if they had an unequivocal attitude to certain fundamental questions.
Therefore, Mr Whitelaw said, the Liberals must tell the nation, by example, whether they supported the disruptive activities of the militant Young Liberals.
"Equally, they cannot afford different attitudes on fundamental issues in the North on the right of the West Country, or London and the South-east on the other, and they have to be the same sort of party in the towns as they are in the country districts."
So far they have given no evidence that they are able to meet this challenge. Support is required for positive, down-to-earth, reasonable policies. These the Conservatives can and will provide.
Earlier, Mr Whitelaw said that people were becoming increasingly uneasy about the future of the country, whether their own security and way of life was threatened. "I believe that their natural reaction is first one of resentment. They blame the politicians who they feel have failed them over the years."
"They do not want to have reasoned arguments and certainly not slick answers. They want some simple solution which, of course, does not exist. But they feel so natural and so understandable that we in politics neglect them at our peril."

Turks shell Greek Cypriot villages in breach of ceasefire accord

From Paul Martin
Nicosia, July 31
United Nations confirmed tonight that the Turks had broken the Geneva ceasefire agreement by shelling two Greek Cypriot villages at the western end of the Kyrenia mountain range.
United Nations spokesmen called a special press conference here to announce that the Turks had bombed the villages of Karavas and Lapithos, two strategic outposts of the Greek National Guard, which the Turks had tried unsuccessfully to overrun in the fighting before the ceasefire.
He could not say whether the villages had been attacked from the sea or from the air. However, Greek Cypriot sources claimed that Turkish warships, which have been sailing off the coast of Cyprus since the invasion began, had shelled the villages.
Earlier, Mr Giannos Clerides, the acting President of Cyprus, had complained to the United Nations that the Turkish invasion force continued to expand its Kyrenia beachhead.
He made his allegation as the ceasefire commission began to draw the lines between the Turkish army and the Greek Cypriot forces.
The ceasefire commission is made up of British, Turkish, Greek and United Nations officers. They will plot the ceasefire line while hovering over the battle areas in a helicopter. Once the line of July 30 is agreed, the United Nations-controlled buffer zones will be formed.
A United Nations spokesman said today that the peace-keeping body was awaiting instructions from Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General, to begin peace-keeping mission.
The force on the island has been expanded to more than 3,300 in the past week and will eventually total more than 5,000.
The Turks are maintaining

their ban on United Nations convoys bringing relief supplies to stranded Greek Cypriots in areas over-run by their forces. However, they have agreed to allow the Red Cross to ferry urgently needed supplies into the Turkish-held areas in the north. No convoys left for Kyrenia today and the military authorities have also banned visits by journalists to the area.
Accusing the Turks of breaking the ceasefire agreement, Mr Clerides said their forces around Kyrenia had advanced to the east and west of the beachhead early today. The Turkish forces, he claimed, were now threatening the village of Karavas, seven miles west of Kyrenia, which is in Greek hands. The village, which is only a mile or so from the Turkish beachhead, has held out despite repeated Turkish thrusts to overrun it.
Mr Clerides also said the Turks had tried to move forward in the east. There has been heavy fighting in this area for the past four days and the Turks have moved more than 5,000 troops, supported by tanks, into positions threatening Kyrenia.
Discussing the ceasefire, Mr Clerides said it was welcome because it "brought fighting to a standstill and stopped the Turkish advance."
The invasion and the bloody conflict had had a profound effect on the Greek Cypriot community. But there are no signs that the Greek Cypriots would allow themselves to be driven to surrender. Indeed, they had begun to liken themselves to the 300 Spartans who held the pass against the Persian invaders at Thermopylae.
The truce has left the Turkish invasion force—estimated at more than 30,000 men and 200 tanks—in control of about 120 square miles, mostly on the northern coast of Cyprus. Most of the Turkish territorial gains were made in the eight days they ignored the original cease-

Government announces
tea subsidy

By Patricia Tisdall
A further food subsidy announced by the Government yesterday may reduce the retail price of a quarter-pound of tea by 2p. The subsidy, which will cost about £15m during 1974-75, is likely to offset expected price increases and may even bring prices below present levels.
Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, intends to introduce the subsidy soon after the beginning of September.
Mrs Williams yesterday declared her intention of fixing maximum retail prices for certain brands of tea. Distributors' cash margins on subsidized tea will be stabilized, she said.
Funds for the tea subsidy will come from an extra £50m to be made available from £500m provided for food subsidies in the March Budget. The extra money was mentioned by Mr Healey in his "mini-Budget" speech.
Mrs Williams has often emphasized her desire to protect low-income households from the rise in food prices. The subsidy for tea specifically excludes more expensive specialty teas. Tea accounts for a fairly high proportion of the family shopping bill of low income families.
The large British tea marketing companies, including Typhoo Tea, Brooke Bond and Lyons Tea, have all commented on the recent steep increase in wholesale prices, which have risen by up to a third in the 12 months to March.
Tea has been subject to exceptional commodity cost pressure during the past 18 months, after 16 years of almost uninterrupted steady prices. Crop failures and rising consumption in producer countries and the United States have reversed the traditional pattern where supply tended to exceed demand.

Lughes indicted for fraud

...a company that at one time...
hosted of having a value of...
\$40m (£16.8m), but which...
collapsed and led to the disappear...
ance of Mr Barr, after...
he apparently moved...
to \$1m to a Swiss bank account.
...Mr Hughes is in the Bahamas...
Mr Barr's whereabouts are...
unknown, while the other accused...
are in the United States.
The crimes surrounding...
Watergate may well dominate...
Washington conversation and...
interest, but on the West Coast...
of America attention may well...
focus on a series of cases that...
between them almost certainly...
represent the most spectacular...
business fraud and indictments...
seen here for many years.
It is doubtful that Mr Hughes...
will be brought to court, but...
the case may well be all the...
more exciting because of his...
absence. The case is a classic...
example of illegal practices to...
ensure the success of a...
take-over bid. In this case...
manipulation of share prices...
in a major takeover is alleged...
combined with the use of all...
the wire fraud, five years...
prison and up to \$1,000 in fines...
and for conspiracy, five years in...
prison and a \$10,000 fine.

friend and supporter of President Nixon, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to misapply \$70m in funds of the now-defunct United States Bank of San Diego that he controlled.
A host of other major fraud cases, some involving phoney investment companies that managed to attract millions of dollars from Hollywood film stars, politicians and New York bankers and some involving highly sophisticated manipulation of corporate records, are also now being developed on the West Coast by Federal agencies.
The Barr case involves mysterious escapes to foreign countries, documents found burnt in fireplaces by investigators and a pattern, over some years, of grand fraud and stock manipulation.
If convicted of the charges, Mr Barr and his associates could face up to 113 years in prison and fines up to \$124,000.
In the Hughes cases the maximum penalties upon conviction for stock manipulation are two years' prison and a \$10,000 fine. For wire fraud, five years' prison and up to \$1,000 in fines, and for conspiracy, five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Unsettled stock market falls to new low point

By Business News Staff
Equities on the London stock market suffered another setback yesterday in a further disturbing report from industry and mounting City uneasiness regarding the health of insurance companies.
The bleak disclosure that British Airways might be itself unable to meet the wages bill after September, together with the announcement of government plans to nationalize shipbuilding, fell heavily on a market already unsettled by suggestions that the failure of the Nation Life Insurance might prove merely the first indication of troubles within the insurance industry.
The Financial Times index closed 6.1 off at 236.4, its lowest since July, 1959, and The Times index fell a further 2.30 to 94.21. Wall Street, too, yesterday saw its lowest closing level in nearly four years. The Dow Jones industrial average sank 8.14 points to 757.43.

The rest of the news

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Government rejects call for inquiry into NHS cash

...lasted for two hours. It was...
another two hours before an...
agreed statement was issued...
from Downing Street.
The Prime Minister said that...
the professions had painted a...
sombre picture. The Government...
was handling the effects of...
inflation on the health service...
and had provided £7m to meet...
rise in the cost of May and...
to correct under-provision for...
services formerly the responsibility...
of local authorities.
Additional money to meet...
further rises would be found...
as necessary. An extra £50m had...
been made available as a...
supplementary estimate to meet...
payments in April.
The Prime Minister met the...
profession's request for an...
immediate extra £500m for the...
NHS by asking for a break-...
down of their estimate of...
necessary expenditure.

Police storm caravan to free doctor and social worker held hostage for 24 hours

...A doctor and a social worker...
were rescued by police officers...
yesterday after being held...
hostage for nearly 24 hours in...
a caravan by a man.
Detective Superintendent...
Boston Wakely said: "It has...
all ended happily. Four offi...
cers rushed the man when they...
saw him standing at the door...
There was a short, violent...
struggle. The doctor helped...
from inside and he was soon...
overpowered."
A man was taken by ambulance...
to Salisbury, where he was...
interviewed by the police. He...
was medically examined.
The scene ended just before...
noon after the Rev Peter...
Symons, Vicar of Woolcombe...
Down, and a former Samaritan...
was flown by helicopter to the...
caravan.
Mr Symons is thought to have...
given help and advice be-

"Air France announce the imminent departure of their direct flight to Paris, Lille, Strasbourg, Bordeaux, Biarritz, Marseilles, Nice, Ajaccio, Quimper, Toulouse, Dinard, Nantes, La Baule, Deauville or Lyons."

This summer you can fly to any of these destinations direct from London. Also from Manchester to Paris.

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HOME NEWS

Sunday Times is ordered not to publish drug firm's papers

By Our Legal Correspondent
A High Court judge has granted an interim injunction prohibiting The Sunday Times from using or disclosing the contents of certain documents on the subject of thalidomide.

The injunction was asked for by Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd, which marketed the drug in England. The company said the newspaper was in possession of documents and copies that were in fact the property of Distillers, and were confidential.

The documents had been disclosed by Distillers in the course of an action by one of the thalidomide children against the company. They had come into the possession of an expert chemist retained as a witness in that action and he had in turn sold them to The Sunday Times.

A journalist on the newspaper had based an article on the documents obtained from the chemist. That article had not been published, because there is another injunction in force banning its publication on the ground that that would constitute a contempt of court.

The interim injunction granted by Mr Justice Talbot will remain in force until the trial of Distillers from the fund set up by Distillers will be taxable at 48 per cent.

Mr Ashley and Mr Alec Purkis, chairman of the thalidomide parents' association, feel that the tax position disclosed by the thalidomide settlement points to a wider injustice suffered by disabled children who benefit from charities. Tax is paid at the standard rate plus 15 per cent investment income surcharge.

But they also maintain the thalidomide case has special features. Parents were led to believe by counsel that no tax at all would be payable on Distillers' charitable fund. Distillers have always denied negligence, and a charitable fund was offered as an alternative to actions for compensation.

In the course of my researches, Mr Ashley said, "it also became clear to me that the governments of the day had some responsibility for the tragedy. Taxing the awards would be inflationary, diminish their worth and be morally wrong."

Mr Ashley is anxious that the thalidomide children at least should be helped. Parents have discovered that their children's

airline will seek £20m loan to pay staff wages

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
British Airways' accumulated loss during the present financial year is at present £14m and might go as high as £20m, Mr Henry Marking, deputy chairman and managing director of the state airline, said yesterday.

The situation is so serious that by September the airline will have to borrow £20m to pay the wages of its 50,000 employees.

At the beginning of the year the airline was forecasting a profit of £30m but its estimates have been overturned by rising fuel costs, drop in traffic, and events such as the Cyprus crisis, which has produced a net loss of £30,000 a day. The effect on the airline's eastern Mediterranean services has been "a considerable blow", Mr Marking said.

Increased prices had meant that the airline's fuel bill was £105m more in the present year than had been expected. Mr Marking said the airline would have to use the current year as a year of transition to adapt to the new economic environment "so that by 1975 we are in a strong position and ready to take up the expanding future which I believe will start in 1975-76."

Any future Boeing 747 jumbo jets bought by British Airways would be fitted with the Rolls-Royce RB 211 524 engine, instead of American Pratt and Whitney engines, he said. It was unlikely that the A300 European Airbus would be added to the airline's fleet.

British Airways, Pan American and Trans World Airlines were having a joint meeting to discuss the possibility of increasing capacity on North Atlantic flights.

Former GLC councillor loses £11,000-a-year post in Somerset County council dismisses chief executive

From Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent
Taunton
Mr Maurice Gaffney, aged 47, was dismissed from his post as Chief Executive of Somerset County Council with three months' notice yesterday after some senior councillors with a clash of personalities with the chief executive.

The detailed reasons for his dismissal were not disclosed by the council, which had no obligation to give them, but it is known that several committee chairmen had accused him of rudeness and insolence.

The Association of Local Authority Chief Executives said the decision was "unjust, and a group who had supported Mr Gaffney in the council said that they would press in the Commons for an independent inquiry."

The decision came after the county council had discussed the matter behind closed doors for nearly six hours. When the council met it was proposed that the press and public should be excluded because the matter involved a member of the staff.

The council voted 38 to 10 in favour of going into private session. It then spent the rest of the day discussing Mr Gaffney, who had been appointed from 49 applicants with the help of a firm of management consultants, and took up his £11,000-a-year post on January 1.

Ministry of Defence staff angry about plan to move 6,000 jobs to Glasgow

By David Leigh
Middle and senior civil servants in the Ministry of Defence are angry about the Government's decision to disperse 6,000 of the ministry's jobs to Glasgow.

The ministry, once considered one of the elite Whitehall departments in terms of prestige and promotion opportunities, will now see not only cuts imposed under the defence review but the removal of most Whitehall posts to Wales and Scotland, the dispersal to Glasgow is regarded with particular concern.

"The mood is one of considerable anger and a determination not to cooperate in any way," a senior official said yesterday. The top policy-forming people in the Civil Service have not been accustomed to living out of London.

He predicted that the Government would find it impossible to raise enough volunteers for Glasgow, and that attempts to find volunteers from other departments will be retrained would not succeed.

Administrators and scientists were not usually subject to postings. The Government is now forcing them to go, many would resign.

Men and women questioned on Belfast murder

From Stewart Tendler
Belfast
A number of men and women were questioned yesterday by the police in connexion with the murder of Miss Ann Ogilvy, whose body was found beside the M1 near Belfast. The police refused to comment on reports that bloodstains and sticks with nails in them had been discovered in a flat in Donegall Road.

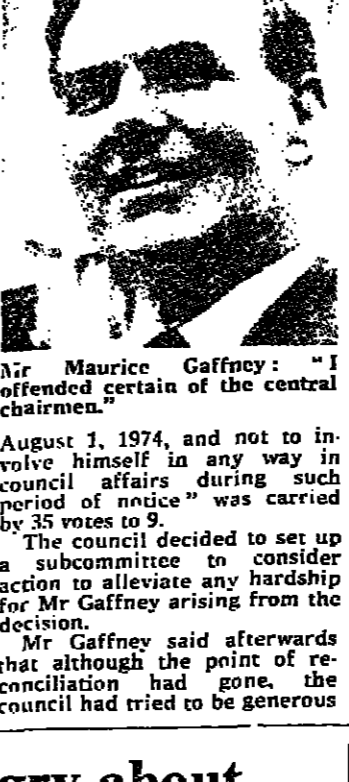
Miss Ogilvy's body was found lying in a ditch. She had been beaten to death.

The Army yesterday removed several barricades put up in Londonderry to mark the 25th anniversary of operation Motorman when the Army opened the "no go" areas. During the night and early yesterday four obstructions were put up in the Creggan and three in the Brandywell district.

There were eight shooting incidents and some fires, including one caused by an incendiary device in a timber yard. Soldiers returned fire in one attack and claimed several hits.

The Army did not attempt to move a hijacked bus left on the border near Newry and the bus remained untouched yesterday. At points along the border near Belleek the Army blocked off three roads, making four in two days.

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Dashed lines are advancing cold fronts)

Today
Sun rises: 5:24 am
Sun sets: 6:49 pm
Moon rises: 3:42 am
Moon sets: 4:55 pm

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Changeable, rather cool; occasional showers in most places, perhaps with outbreaks of rain, sunny intervals.

30-day forecast
The Meteorological Office yesterday issued the following forecast for August:
Rather cool and changeable weather with occasional rainy periods is likely for much of the first week. A strong pattern is expected to characterize the month, with frequent days of westerly weather, leading to somewhat drier weather in E parts of England.

Anti-Irish feeling blamed for Oxford blasts

Police officers investigating three explosions early yesterday at Oxford believe that anti-Irish political significance but were planted out of anti-Irish feeling. They described the devices as "like glorified fireworks" and said the same material was used in each one.

Explosives from the Metropolitan bomb squad joined local detectives in the investigation. The devices caused damage at Ruskin College, Blackfriars Priory, and the former Thameside Irish Club, now a disused building. Windows were shattered, but no one was hurt.

In Birmingham, five incendiary bombs were planted in cinemas on Tuesday night but no one was hurt and only slight damage was caused.

Detectives were assuming that the bombs were planted during the last performances and were timed to go off after the audience had left.

Photograph, page 3

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Royal Assent for union Bill

By Our Political Staff
Among Bills that received the Royal Assent yesterday was the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill, which the Labour Government brought in to abolish wage controls introduced by the Conservative Government. Although the Government suffered some damaging defeats on the Bill, Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, can still be regarded as having been paved for voluntary collective bargaining on wages.

Overhaul proposed for Harris tweed industry

From Ronald Faux
Stornoway
Islands Development Board and the Transport and General Workers' Union have been discussing at Stornoway how to meet the changing circumstances caused by a disgruntled and dwindling work force and how to modernize the industry without losing the quality of the cloth.

Report on ship that sank criticizes owners

A "wrongful act or default" by the owners of the 500-ton coaster Burtonia contributed to her foundering off the Suffolk coast in November, 1972, with the loss of four lives, a Department of Trade inquiry found yesterday.

Commercial radio cut to 19 stations

By a Staff Reporter
The Government is to restrict the number of independent Broadcasting Authority commercial radio stations to 19 pending the report of the Annan committee on the future of broadcasting. Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, announced yesterday in a Commons written reply. The original plan envisaged up to 60 local stations.

TV men get new programmes

Robin Day is to appear in a new interview series, Newsday, on BBC 2 after the 7.30 pm news summary on weekdays. Michael Aspel has signed a two-year contract with Capital Radio, London, to present a morning programme each weekday between 9 am and 12 noon from September 2. He said yesterday that it would not clash with his BBC work and that he was to appear in a new afternoon magazine programme this autumn on BBC television.

Police in Short forgery case study accounts

From Our Correspondent
Geneva
Two Scotland Yard detectives who have established the bank document indicating that Mr Short, the Lord President, had an account in Zurich was forged had two further meetings yesterday with bank officials.

Curbing use of an antibiotic is questioned

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent
Further measures are being taken to restrict the use of chloramphenicol, an antibiotic, to those cases where it is most important drugs available for treating severe forms of enteritis, particularly in children.

Three jailed for raping girl of 13

Three men who raped a girl aged 13 were jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for four years.

Speeding cricketer

Tony Greig, the England and Sussex cricketer, of Mill Drive, Hove, was fined £10 at Reigate, Surrey, yesterday for driving at 52 mph to 56 mph in a 40 mph zone.

Soldier reminded

John Paul Golightly, aged 17, a soldier, of Walmer Road, Notting Hill, London, was reminded in custody until August 7, at Marylebone Magistrates' Court, yesterday, accused of attempting to murder Darren Oldfield, aged two.

Easy win makes Soviet chess victory certain

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Thornaby, Cleveland
With an easy win by 3 to 1 over the Netherlands in the last round yesterday, the Soviet Union made sure of first place in the World Students' Team Chess Championship at Thornaby. A struggle for second and third places is going on among England, Hungary and the United States, with the United States holding the advantage in all their three adjourned games against Czechoslovakia.

Sex charges proved

William Brooks, aged 19, a spice factory labourer, of Robia Hood Gardens, Poplar, London, was remanded in custody for psychiatric reports at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after being found guilty on five charges including rape, attempted rape and indecent assault.

Home destroyed by arsonist

A fire-raiser at Peterborough yesterday burnt down a terrace of 14 houses being built for London overspill families on the new Bretton Township estate.

Men and women questioned on Belfast murder

From Stewart Tendler
Belfast
A number of men and women were questioned yesterday by the police in connexion with the murder of Miss Ann Ogilvy, whose body was found beside the M1 near Belfast. The police refused to comment on reports that bloodstains and sticks with nails in them had been discovered in a flat in Donegall Road.

Weather forecast and recordings

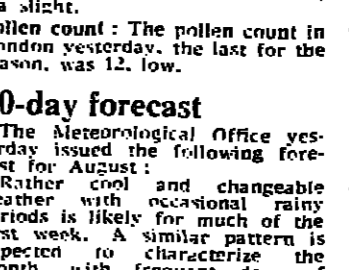


Table with weather data for various locations including London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast, showing sun, rain, and temperature.

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Large advertisement at the bottom of the page, partially obscured and containing Arabic text.

HOME NEWS

National minimum wage of £30 a week sought by Transport and General Workers' Union

BY Alan Hamilton Labour Staff
A campaign for a national minimum wage of £30 a week has been launched by the Transport and General Workers' Union, Britain's largest union.

Office of Public Trustee is rerieved

By Marcel Berlins Legal Correspondent
The battle to save the Public Trustee Office from being abolished has been won.

Red Lion Square inquiry gives immunity pledge

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, has granted far-reaching immunity to witnesses who will appear before the official inquiry into the Red Lion Square riots.

State spending on the arts best done the British way, minister says

By Kenneth Godling Arts Reporter
Few countries are in the same league as Britain when it comes to the arts, a growth area in which the country can do nothing but good, according to Mr Hugh Jenkins.

Eight million more NHS drug prescriptions last year

By John Roper Medical Reporter
Eight million more prescriptions for drugs were dispensed in England last year than in the previous year.

Security for gh tattoo

Arrangements have been made for the Edinburgh Tattoo to be held in a secure area.

Support pay on beef to start August 5

By Our Agricultural Correspondent
First details of the new payment on beef cattle designed to secure more orderly marketing over the next six months were given in a Commons written answer yesterday by Mr Peart.

They have always been careful to avoid mentioning a specific national figure. Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, has accepted the TUC target of £25 as a figure to be aimed at in collective bargaining.

Social workers strike over council 'interference'

From Ronald Kershaw Leeds
A strike of social workers employed in the Community Development Project (CDP) at Batley, Yorkshire, sponsored by the Home Office, will start today.

130,000 stroke sufferers need aid

Far more could be done to rehabilitate the 130,000 stroke victims living at home, 93,000 of whom have suffered severe handicap with paralysis of limbs and speech disorder.

Widow gets £76,000 in biggest damages award

Mrs Gillian Murray, aged 37, of Lyndhurst Gardens, Finchley, London, mother of two daughters, was awarded £76,935 damages in the High Court yesterday for her husband's death in a road crash.

Commons attendant loses case over dismissal

Mr Edward King, a House of Commons attendant, had his claim against the Serjeant at Arms for unfair dismissal rejected by an industrial tribunal in London yesterday.

Ronald Milhench sent for trial on 15 charges

From Arthur Osman Wolverhampton
Ronald Milhench was sent for trial yesterday at Stafford Crown Court on 15 charges, including one alleging the forgery of Mr Harold Wilson's signature.

Tourists told that Spain is free of cholera

From Our Correspondent Madrid, July 31
Spanish authorities are distributing handbills at the French border to calm tourists' fears about cholera.



Father Julian examining damage to Blackfriars Priory caused by one of three small explosions at Oxford early yesterday.

Scots should run their own economy, report says

From Our Correspondent Edinburgh
Scotland should have her own government, with powers over many areas of economic policy and able to go her own way, separate from Westminster, the Scottish Council Research Institute said.

EEC and France disagree on cattle premium

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, July 31
The minister said that the affair should not be dramatized. He agreed with Mr Lardinois that they should meet at the end of August to review the position again.

W German warning that Berlin office crisis affects détente

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, July 31
The crisis in relations between West and East Germany over Bonn's decision to site a new Government agency in West Berlin was the main topic at a two-hour Cabinet meeting today.

West Europe

United States and the Soviet Union, also support the West German stand. The ambassadors in Bonn of the three Western powers have said in a joint statement that the opening of the office is fully in keeping with the four-power agreement.

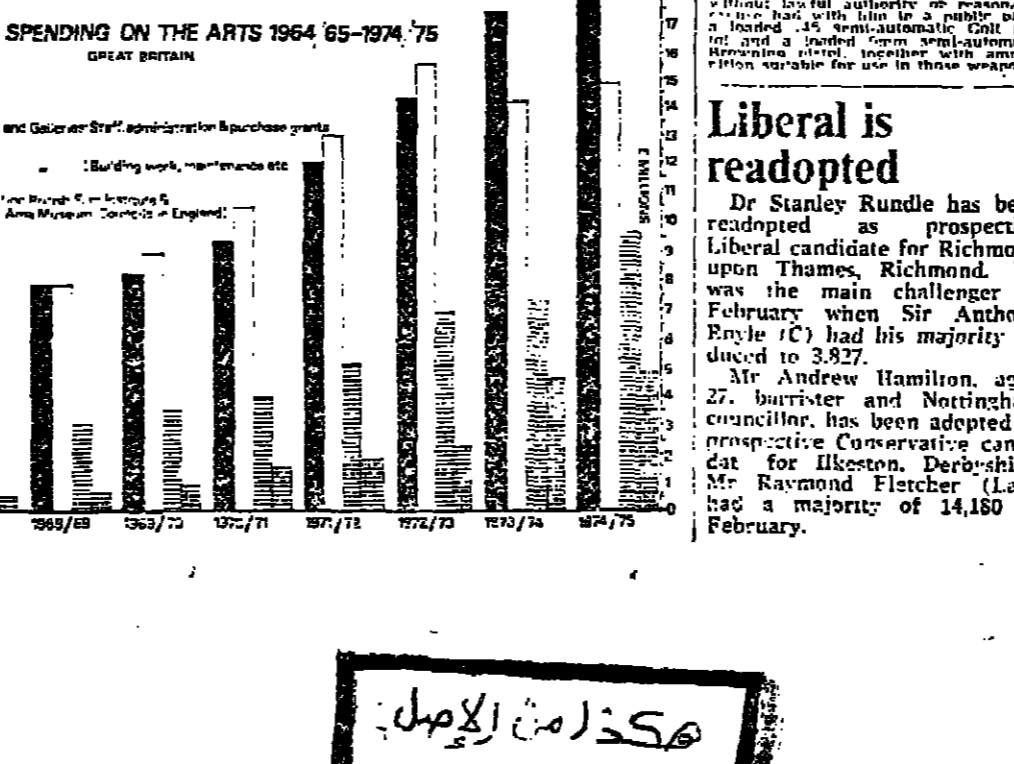
The decision to open the new Federal Office for the Protection of the Environment in West Berlin has led to sharp protests from the East Germans, supported by the Soviet Union. They claim that the move contravenes the 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin.

But instead of causing delays by questioning all vehicle drivers in the East, German authorities have carried out an occasional spot check. On Monday night, they found a West German civil servant on his way to West Berlin to take up a post at the new office, and ordered him to go back to West Germany. His family were allowed to continue their journey to West Berlin.

The official will have no difficulty in reaching West Berlin by air. Bonn regards the East German tactics as a contravention both of the four-power agreement and the East-West German transit agreement. Discrimination against any group of persons on the transit routes is not permitted.

Meanwhile, a West German worker, aged 24, from a border town has disappeared after climbing a fence between the two states in a fit of bravado. Witnesses who saw him climb over into the border minefield a week ago said that he had been beaten and dragged away by East German border guards. There has been no word about him from the East Germans since, beyond an official complaint accusing the West German authorities of having engineered the incident as a deliberate provocation.

Issued by Aims of Industry in defence of free enterprise



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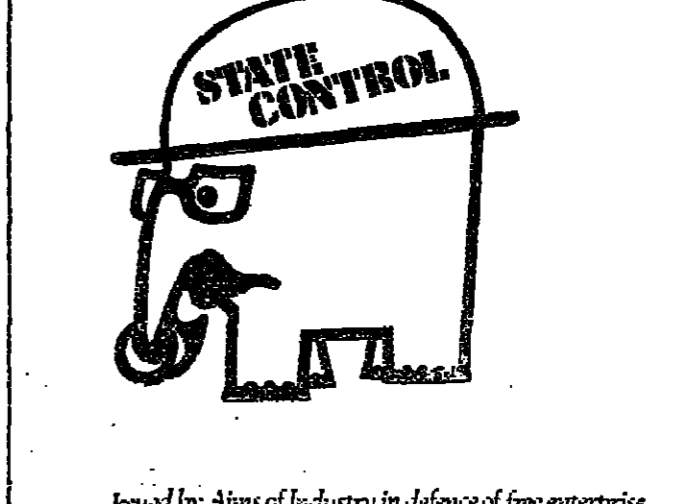
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From Our Correspondent Madrid, July 31
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Liberal is readopted

Dr Stanley Rundle has been readopted as prospective Liberal candidate for Richmond upon Thames, Richmond. He was the main challenger in February when Sir Anthony Bryle (C) had his majority reduced to 3,827.

BEWARE of the White Elephant



Issued by Aims of Industry in defence of free enterprise

WEST EUROPE

French Cabinet puts off penal reforms as two more prisoners die

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 31

Two more prisoners died at the prison of St Martin-de-Ré in Brittany and about 21 were injured, two of them seriously, on the eve of today's Cabinet meeting which was to adopt the much-heralded Government plan for penal reform.

This has been at the root of much of the unrest in French jails, both by prisoners and, more recently, by warders in the past fortnight.

The men's deaths last night appear to be due to a settlement of private scores between prisoners, but the roughness with which the riot police intervened, firing tear gas at point blank range, was responsible for the high number of casualties.

A press conference to have been held this afternoon by Jean Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice, to announce the reforms was cancelled at the last minute. It is probable that the minister did not obtain from the Cabinet the endorsement of one of the more important aspects of his plan—the upgrading of the pay scales of warders to bring them to the same level as those of the police.

In view of the growing unrest among prisoners, which has been responsible for a wave of protest strikes by warders over the past 48 hours, the opposition of the Finance Minister to the pay increase, and the serious consequences for the security and running of French prisons.

The toll at St Martin-de-Ré is a foretaste of what could happen if riot police and gendarmes—using methods which place greater emphasis on force than on persuasion—were to take over inside penal establishments. M Lecanuet could legitimately feel that he had been let down.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers yesterday failed to give the Minister of Justice satisfaction on the issue of pay for prison staff. It is not the warders' only demand, but it is considered by them as the acid test of the Government's intention this time not to attempt to proclaim its determination to reform French prisons without providing the money to make this possible.

They also want to see a preoccupation by the Government with their working conditions and not just with those of the men they are supposed to guard.

But all the warders were offered was an up to 3 per cent increase in their "risk premium". It is "a pittance

which we refuse", representatives of the warders, unions declared after an unsatisfactory meeting at the Ministry of Justice last night.

Today's Cabinet meeting decided not to promulgate a plan of reforms but to create a special commission which would study a number of issues.

These include the reduction of detention pending trial to a maximum of six months for minor crimes; preference to be given to fines and other sanctions over short terms of imprisonment; the pay and working conditions of prisoners and their rehabilitation; and the abolition—except in the gravest cases—of the prison record, which is an obstacle to obtaining decent work on release.

The Cabinet also decided that discussions should go on with the prison staff unions in order to improve pay and working conditions.

It is obvious, from President Giscard d'Estaing's remarks that the Government does not want to give the impression of acting precipitately, or of giving in to the pressure of prison agitation by announcing immediate measures. It has to think of public opinion, which will turn increasingly hostile to any reform if prisoners continue to ransack their prisons.

"I was anxious," the President declared, "that for the first time there should be a junior Minister for Penal Affairs in order to carry out the necessary reform of prisons. This indispensable reform will take place. Everyone must know it."

The present disorders, instead of facilitating it, complicate the task by creating in public opinion an unfavourable current, and by provoking unjustified attacks on the police, whose cooperation is indispensable to the reform. That is why this reform will be carried out with determination, but in calm," he emphasized.

It remains to be seen whether the Government's decision today to set up a commission will be enough to reduce the explosive tension in the prisons. The President's good intentions are not in doubt, but budgetary restrictions and the conflicting preoccupations of M. Poniatski, the Minister of the Interior, are bound to prompt serious doubts, especially on the part of those waiting impatiently behind bars and refusing to smash up everything to draw attention to their demands.

For the past 25 years there has been talk of reforming the prisons. The Government may be right in feeling that it cannot act under duress. But it has to give some tangible proof that it really means to act this time.

Sweden loses fourth Saab
Linköping, Sweden, July 31.—A Swedish Air Force Saab Viggen jet fighter today crashed near Linköping killing the pilot, a week before a delegation from four Nato countries was to arrive to evaluate the aircraft.

The crash, the fourth involving one of the 121st short take-off jets, is another blow to Sweden's aircraft industry.

Soviet cellist plans to travel
Nice, July 31.—Mstislav Rostropovich, the Soviet cellist, arrived here last night with his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, and their daughters, Yelena and Olga.

Mr Rostropovich is not going back to the Soviet Union for two years," Mr Rostropovich told reporters.

Joint aid plan on oil
Brussels, July 31.—Representatives of leading oil consumer nations today agreed they had reached agreement in principle on an ambitious scheme to share oil supplies during future energy crises.

But at the end of a three-day meeting in Brussels, it was clear that a number of important difficulties have to be overcome if the oil-pooling scheme is to be workable in the autumn, as planned.

Victorie Etienne Davignon, Belgian chairman of the 12-nation energy coordinating

group set up by last February's Washington energy conference, told reporters after the meeting that he thought the group had succeeded in devising ways of producing future cooperation.

A number of "technical" points still had to be worked out, but he was confident that this could be done by late September when the group is to hold a final session.

The countries in the group are the United States, Canada, Japan, Norway and eight of the nine EEC states. France is boycotting the group.

33 Spanish priests face excommunication threat
Madrid, July 31.—The Archbishop of Zaragoza, Mgr Cantero Cuadrado, threatened to excommunicate 33 priests in his diocese for supporting a fellow priest, it was reported in Madrid today.

The 21 parish priests and nine others were placed under threat of the maximum canon. Father Wilberto Delso, who had defied the authorities in demanding more compensation for his parishioners whose lands were requisitioned for the construction of a new dam.

In addition to the 33 priests, 10 Roman Catholic organizations publicly expressed their support for Father Delso.

Their representatives signed a joint letter saying: "We are greatly concerned by what is happening and it hurts us to discover that once more you are suffering from measures which

OVERSEAS

Nixon aide hints at appeal for quick trial

From Fred Emery
Washington, July 31

The prospect that President Nixon might try cutting short his agony, and further degradation, by urging prompt House impeachment in the hope of acquittal from a speedier Senate trial was given new urgency today.

Mr Patrick Buchanan, a presidential speech writer, told a breakfast gathering of American reporters this option had "not been ruled out." He hastened to add, according to those present, that he had not discussed it with the President himself, but had it from another source.

Official White House spokesmen reacted warmly, saying only that the President was "aware" of Congressional attitudes; aware, too, it was a "dynamic" situation in which his support had slipped.

Mr Buchanan's suggestion was not disclosed, however, as the White House officially abandoned its pretence to absolute confidence the full House would vindicate the President.

Spokesmen, prompted by General Alexander Haig, Chief of Staff, now averred "we're not naive, we're realistic about the House."

Several senior House Republicans later reacted angrily. Representative Robert McCloy, a Republican on the Judiciary Committee, who proposed impeachment article III, described the by-pass idea as "very offensive" and "demeaning."

The admission of White House officials that Mr Buchanan came after last night's devastating televised inquisition on Mr Nixon's income tax underpayment and Government expenditure on his homes.

The House Judiciary Committee, in the early hours of July 26 to 12 a proposed fourth article seeking to impeach Mr Nixon for fraud—though it reserved the right to reopen the articles if further evidence emerged. But the President's loyal defenders could only argue that his half-million dollar tax deduction was an "honest mistake", that no actual fraud had been proved.

But even the less raked over—from the defective gift of papers, to the Government-paid "shuffle board" at Key Biscayne, to the campaign funds used to buy Mrs Nixon's birthday earrings. The helpless House could only complain the item had been switched from afternoon to evening to get the prime time audience. They were Right.

The committee thus completed its momentous six-day debate, recommending three articles of impeachment, with the most explosive issue.

Some pro-impeachment Democrats disdained to impeach for this because, they said, it was a "low crime" for the Nixon the man, not the President. One Republican suggested it could be left to the courts later, an implied prediction that Mr Nixon will be removed from office, and left to the judicial process.

The House Republican Caldwell Butler, of Virginia, who voted in favour of the first two articles. It is reported that a federal grand jury has begun investigation into possible fraud by the advisers and consultants who prepare the tax returns for the President's signature.

Mr Buchanan's attempt, despite their express distaste for Mr Nixon's tax practices, to be happy not to vote this article, so that they could profess they had stayed with the loftiest crimes, and had not wished to draw the last drop of blood. But the evening news probably as ruinous as any politician, let alone a President, could wish to endure.

Mr Buchanan appeared a much-chastened man compared with a month ago, his hosts said. He suggested there be a "speedy resolution", he said no one at the White House wanted to see "House Republicans put in a difficult position". The idea he floated as now ruled out was that the House now vote the articles without debate, and leave it to the Senate.

At the same time Mr Buchanan said the strategy remained "if there is a chance of winning in the House we ought to go all out". While he insisted this fight was Mr Nixon's most likely choice, he kept returning to see "the advantages of waiving, or by-passing the House process."

Certainly no one in the White House can relish a replay on a larger scale before a national television audience of the impeachment discussion in the full House.

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Euro-Arab cooperation agreement

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 31

M Jean Sauvargues, the Foreign Minister, told a press conference at the Quai d'Orsay that today's meeting between representatives of the European Community and of the 20 Arab countries was of "historic significance" with a working luncheon, was followed by discussions lasting two hours.

The Community was represented by M Sauvargues, President of the Council of Ministers, and M Francois-Xavier Ortoli, President of the European Commission; and the Arab countries by Mr Mahmoud Riad, Secretary-General of the Arab League, and Sheikh Sabah Al-Sabah, the League's president, who is Foreign Minister of Kuwait.

M Sauvargues said agreement had been reached on long-term economic cooperation between the Nine and the Arab

Two charged in another US 'milk case'

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, July 31

In another criminal case connected with the milk industry two men who performed computer mailing services for the 1972 presidential campaign of Senator Hubert Humphrey, among other Democrats, were yesterday charged in St Paul, Minnesota, with abetting an illegal contribution to election funds.

The man involved is again Associated Milk Producers, whose money was on Monday alleged to have been used for bribes to Mr John Connally, the former Treasury Secretary.

Company contributions to election campaigns are illegal in the United States. Both men are expected to plead guilty.

Unknown leads race for governorship

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, July 31

A political newcomer has won the South Carolina Democratic primary which almost assures him of being elected Governor in November.

Mr Charles Ravenel, unheard of a few weeks ago except as a Harvard footnote, defeated Representative William Jennings Bryan Dorn, an old-style Southern politician, in his two-hour race.

Mr Ravenel, aged 36, who has made a fortune on Wall Street in the few years since leaving Harvard, ran an expensive television campaign with the accent on the future and the need for new men.

The result was typical of a number of Democratic contests throughout the country this year, and it is giving incumbents the shivers as they face the November voting.

King Faisal tours battle zone on Egypt visit

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, July 31

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia spent today with Egyptian forces on the Suez Canal in one of the areas of the October war, which the monarch effectively backed with the oil weapon, funds, troops and arms.

King Faisal arrived yesterday to meet President Sadat for talks which many observers believe will be vital in the cause of Arab cooperation.

Saudi Arabia's contribution to rebuilding the Sinai and the zone is expected to be a major result of their discussions.

The King has already provided massive assistance to Egypt to relieve its economy,

Knesset approves ejection of Israeli settlers

From Moshe Brilliant
Jerusalem, July 31

The Knesset (Parliament) today supported the Government's policy of controlled settlement of occupied Arab territory.

After a five-hour debate, the House by 55 votes to 46 approved the statement by Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, explaining the Government's action in ejecting Israelis who had squatted near Nablus without authority and proclaimed their intention to start a community there.

Mr Rabin said that the Government's settlement policy was based on security and political considerations. He insisted that the Government had sole authority to decide where and when to settle.

He refused to be drawn into a debate on settlements saying that his seven-week-old Government had not yet gone into details.

He led an impressive line-up of Politburo members attending an Army Day celebration in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

Mr Chou, who is 76, looked pale but composed as he stepped slowly and steadily to the table in the banquet chamber to the applause of a thousand guests, among them foreign diplomats and correspondents.

The Prime Minister's last public appearance, shortly before he suffered the heart attack, was when he attended a banquet in the same chamber on May 28 in honour of Tun Abdul Razak, the Malaysian Prime Minister.

Thirteen full members of the Politburo were present at tonight's hour-long reception.

However, there was no indication that two key military posts—those of Defence Minister and Chief of Staff—both of whom were in the hospital at the time of Lin Biao's disappearance, were mentioned in the speech.

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Muzorewa warning on 'panic vote'

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, July 31

The victory of the Rhodesia Front which won all 50 non-African seats in the general election yesterday was described today by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the African leader, as the product of fear and a panic vote for white supremacy.

The electorate had voted for a speeding up in the racial confrontation, he said, and the recruitment of African youths into guerrilla warfare.

To an outsider the result seems a little short of panic and more like a complacent vote for the comfortable status quo and rejection of the uncertainties of change.

Mr Allan Savory, who left the Government party to make warnings of the dangers ahead, was a voice crying in the wind as he lost his seat. Whatever sense his arguments made to the voters, they came a poor



M Ortol, president of the European Commission (left), Shaikh Sabah, Foreign Minister of Kuwait, Mr Mahmoud Riad, Secretary General of the Arab League, and M Sauvargues, French Foreign Minister, discuss plans for economic cooperation between the European Community and Arab countries, at the French Foreign Ministry yesterday.

Shah announces big rise in Iranian oil reserves

From Our Correspondent
Teheran, July 31

Nation-wide celebrations today marked the first anniversary of Iran's takeover of full control of its oil resources, industry and price-setting machinery.

In a message to the nation the Shah said that the country's oil output would be boosted considerably on the implementation of secondary recovery programmes.

The injection of natural gas into the wells will begin very soon, resulting in an increase in oil reserves of ten-of billions of barrels.

The matter was one of the points used by Iran to claim that the former oil consortium companies who were in full control of the oil industry, by failing to carry out secondary recovery plans, violated the letter of the 1954 agreement.

The Shah also emphasized the change in Iran's energy policy from oil and natural gas to nuclear power. More oil and gas would thus become available for other uses such as the petrochemical industry.

The message stated that the agreement of July 31, 1973, gave Iran full power to decide its own oil prices. As long as this power had been in the hands of the

oil companies, they were able to base the economic development of the industrial world after the Second World War on the availability of cheap energy.

This was of great service to the industrial countries of the West, while doing the greatest injustice to the oil producing countries, the message said.

With this right now in the hands of the producing nations, it was possible to increase the posted price of oil from \$3 to just under \$12 (£5). This development and the new agreements between Iran and the oil companies have increased Iran's oil revenues five-fold to more than \$20,000m.

The Shah added that Iran's oil and energy policy was based on the one hand on an equitable balance between the price of oil and that of industrial products imported by Iran and other oil producers and on the other hand on an equity between the price of oil and that of other energy producing materials.

The Shah is leaving Teheran tomorrow to attend the final session of the Assembly to be held in Ramat which will review the fifth national development plan in the light of the increased national income. Allocations in the fifth plan are expected to increase to at least twice the original estimate of \$32,000m.

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Mr Chou appears in public after illness

From Our Correspondent
Peking, July 31

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The Prime Minister's last public appearance, shortly before he suffered the heart attack, was when he attended a banquet in the same chamber on May 28 in honour of Tun Abdul Razak, the Malaysian Prime Minister.

Thirteen full members of the Politburo were present at tonight's hour-long reception.

However, there was no indication that two key military posts—those of Defence Minister and Chief of Staff—both of whom were in the hospital at the time of Lin Biao's disappearance, were mentioned in the speech.

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Mr Chou, who is 76, looked pale but composed as he stepped slowly and steadily to the table in the banquet chamber to the applause of a thousand guests, among them foreign diplomats and correspondents.

Mr Chou appears in public after illness

From Our Correspondent
Peking, July 31

Mr Chou, who is 76, looked pale but composed as he stepped slowly and steadily to the table in the banquet chamber to the applause of a thousand guests, among them foreign diplomats and correspondents.

The Prime Minister's last public appearance, shortly before he suffered the heart attack, was when he attended a banquet in the same chamber on May 28 in honour of Tun Abdul Razak, the Malaysian Prime Minister.

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Cyprus peace fragile, Mr Callaghan says

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Callaghan, reporting to the House of Commons yesterday on the Cyprus peace declaration, emphasized the temporary nature of the agreement.

Looking in much need of sleep after many days and nights of almost nonstop negotiations in Geneva, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary told MPs that Britain, Greece and Turkey, must move on as soon as possible to better and more permanent arrangements.

What had been achieved was the best response that the guarantor powers could make to the requests placed before them by the Security Council, he said. The longer term constitutional issues would be discussed during the next stage of the talks beginning in Geneva next Thursday.

In a short debate on Cyprus that followed, Mr Callaghan laid ahead. He predicted that next week's sessions, although not so dramatic, would produce much tougher attitudes on both sides. What had pleased him was the influence that Britain still had. It had been proud of Britain during the last week.

From the Tory front bench, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, making what could be his last speech in the House of Commons before he retires from active politics, congratulated the Foreign Secretary for what he had achieved.

Sir Alec said that the new Greek Government had been faced at a moment's notice with a situation that aroused the greatest emotions. He showed considerable courage in the arrangements it had been able to make with Turkey and with the Foreign Secretary.

The implication of trouble in Cyprus was so wide that they were apt to forget that the

whole matter was simply about people and of how they should live together.

He suggested that one piece of realism to come out of this crisis was that the Greeks and the Turks had discovered that in the wider context they must remain friends. The consequences of any other relationship, said Sir Alec, were too dire to contemplate.

Mr Callaghan replied that war between Greece and Turkey would be one of the greatest tragedies which could befall that sensitive and inflamed part of the world. The Greek Foreign Minister had told him on Tuesday: "We are condemned to be friends."

Referring to Archbishop Makarios, Mr Callaghan said he understood from Mr George Mavros, the Greek Foreign Minister, that it was not the archbishop's intention to be at next week's talks. Mr Clerides, the acting President, would attend.

The Foreign Secretary pointed out that no island could flourish while in the same area there were the Greek National Guard, Turkish freedom fighters, Greek and Turkish armed contingents, United Nations armed forces and now the Turkish Army.

At the start of the recent troubles there were 2,400 United Nations troops in Cyprus. By August 1 it was expected that there would be 4,328. The Government had pledged an immediate increase in the British contingent to the United Nations force, especially around Nicosia airport.

Replying to questions about British families in Cyprus, Mr Callaghan said that those who had remained in Kyrenia were in an unsatisfactory situation.

They needed more cooperation from the Turkish military and he had asked the Turkish Government to help British subjects in the area.

Parliamentary report, page 12

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Parliamentary report, page 12

Athens and Ankara may start talks next week

From Mario Modiano
Athens, July 31

Mr Constantine Karamanlis and Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, propose to meet soon to review the status of the negotiations for a fair settlement of the Cyprus question which will ensure peace and prosperity for the people of the island, the restoration of relations between the two neighbouring countries and the safeguarding of peace in this part of the world.

While the agreement, seen in a purely Greek context, has allayed fears of an impending Greek-Turkish war, few Greeks seemed to have a clear idea of the price Greece had to pay in order to achieve this. Government leaders brushed aside claims of capitulation.

The negotiations on the future of Cyprus promise to be long and there was no clear indication here if the Geneva accord justified the stepping down of the military confrontation between Greece and Turkey.

The Greek Communist Party, which has been outlawed since 1948, today held a press conference in Athens to demand its own legalization, an early restoration of democracy in Greece and the repatriation of some 80,000 Greeks who fled to the Communist countries, mainly the Soviet Union, after the Greek civil war ended in 1949.

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Mr Ecevit cautious over Nato links with Greece

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, July 31

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Prime Minister, today expressed satisfaction that "Turkey did not lose at the conference table what it had gained on the field", but had some reservations concerning the future of Turkish-Greek cooperation within Nato.

"Turkey is surrounded by a number of countries with which it has excellent relations", Mr Ecevit told journalists during a press conference. "The only exception is our Nato ally Greece. There is a paradox here which must be cleared up."

Turkey and Greece must cooperate "in every way" if their partnership on the southern flank of the Atlantic alliance is to continue, he said. "Establishment of military bases on the Dodecanese (Sporades) Islands is limited by international

OVERSEAS

Japanese Government spared censure but criticism mounts

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, July 31

Giving a fillip to the morale of Japan's debilitated Liberal Democratic Party, the Diet (Parliament) today rejected attempts to bring a motion of no confidence against the Government.

However, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the Prime Minister, who has refused to make a major policy speech to the Diet since his party suffered a setback in elections to the Upper House 22 days ago, was apparently embarrassed by the debate today when speaker after speaker reminded him of "boastful" election speeches.

"During the election campaign you were very talkative but now you have shut up like a shell," Mr Shochi Shimodaira, a Socialist Party deputy, said as he pointed towards the Prime Minister, who remained silent throughout the debate.

While the ruling party captured a majority of 68 votes to defeat the motion in the Lower House today, the growing schism within the ranks of the party's hierarchy appeared to widen when Mr Takeo Miki, the former Deputy Prime Minister, launched a new attack on the Prime Minister's leadership.

Mr Miki, who touched off a major political crisis within the ranks of the ruling party when he and Mr Takeo Fukuda, the former Finance Minister, resigned from the Cabinet three weeks ago, hinted that Mr Tanaka's leadership might eventually lead to political instability unless the ruling party is rejuvenated by drastic structural reforms.

Speaking to foreign and Japanese journalists in Tokyo today, Mr Miki, who controls one of the five major factions in the Liberal Democratic Party, said: "I regret to say that Mr Tanaka still refuses to acknowledge that the party suffered a major defeat during the elections to the Upper House and by the same token he does not recognize the existence of rampant inflation."

"I have decided to devote myself to the task of introducing major reforms in the structure of the party, because I feel apprehensive that things will go wrong if they are allowed to run along the existing course. Mr Miki said that he and Mr Fukuda had no plans to challenge the Prime Minister before the party elects a new leader next year, but he refused to predict what he would do if his plans for structural changes in the party were not accepted. When Mr Miki was asked whether he thought Mr Tanaka will see through his present term in office, he replied: "What I am worried about is the fate of our democratic institutions. There is no alternative to the conservative party at the moment. Unlike democratic countries, Japan operates on a system of party division and are in no position to change a government."

The absence of an effective opposition which could serve as a vacuum for the conservative party, Mr Miki said, and I feel this will develop if things continue. Putting his differences with Mr Tanaka aside, Mr Miki voted against the no confidence motion when a division called in the Diet tonight.

By far the major part of this extra revenue will be accounted for by increases in a wide range of excise duties. Mr Chavan said that he had decided to leave unchanged customs duties proper to the continuing "inflationary trends in international prices".

The Finance Minister explained that his aim was to discourage conspicuous consumption and to effect maximum economy in the use of scarce materials. Articles of mass consumption had not been touched because "of the great hardship suffered by the common man". There had been a 15.9 per cent rise in the general price index during the first six months of this year, Mr Chavan said. This price increase expected to continue as he measures introduced in the budget in February had done little to curb it.

The Finance Minister said that the 1974-75 budget deficit of 1,260m rupees envisaged in February was certain to be much larger. He declined to quantify the size of the deficit but said the new taxation measure would not by themselves be sufficient to cover it.

Unofficial sources said before today's new budget was announced it was likely to be a deficit of as much as 300m rupees (£430m) in the current financial year—above seven times the original plan.

Mr Chavan put the blame for the deficit on increasing food subsidies, on the high debts run up by the national railways (aggravated by strike earlier this year) and the rising cost of projects being carried out under three-year economic plans.

Other measures introduced by Mr Chavan today include a reduction in the perage of long term capital exempted from tax.

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BOOKS

Wings of Song sense of innocence and celebration

Wings of Song biography of Felix Mendelssohn by Wilfrid Blunt

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short, even tiny, chapters, spread evenly through the book: assimilation must be examined. This, any deeper examination of the man, his work and his age must be as brief and allusive as possible; footnotes and acknowledgments are discouraged, and a short reading-list is provided for more curious readers. A Rainbird book at all costs must delight the eye and may even move the mind. It must on no account actually disturb either.

It is very difficult indeed to get the balance of the package right, to throw out the moral problems and yet sustain the reader's interest with a strongly individual point of view. Nancy Mitford succeeded in Frederick Wallace, ran into many snags out on her own to a point where the physical limitations of the format no longer hindered her. What she wrote was not at all a full biography, still less the picture of a complex figure in his time, but an essay on Frederick the Great and his friends, as she herself later admitted. But, good or bad, suitable or not, the Rainbird team report a constant supply of new copy, and On Wings of Song must have looked quite a promising bet.

Various calligrapher, potter, painter, sculptor, and traveller. Wilfrid Blunt is an old Rainbird hand (The Dream King, The Complete Naturalist) and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1807-1847) is in many ways out of his own time. Mendelssohn's music has survived all manner of abuse and now looks like being more widely appreciated than at any time since the 1880s, supremely because it gives delight and hurts not. Moreover, he wrote well and adored travelling. His Letters from Italy and Switzerland, translated by Lady Wallace, ran into many editions, and to read them even today makes one glad to be alive.

His personal virtues and agreeable appearance drew embarrasingly famous praise not only from dew-washed High Victorians but also from the less iconographical like Berlioz, Thackeray and Henry Chorchley. Modern scholarship, readily acknowledged by Mr Blunt, has shown us that he was also a serious musician, highly strung, capable of ungenerous judgment, a prey to quick temper and a galling Wetschmerz (what would he have been like at 60?) but there is little doubt that he was basically a good and kindly man, and none at all that the spirit of the early String Symphonies, the Octet, A Midsummer Night's Dream, the "Scottish", "Italian" and C Minor Symphonies is informed by a glorious sense of innocence and celebration.

An upbeat subject, then. Even better, Mendelssohn himself was a splendid amateur draughtsman, and many of his unfamiliar drawings and watercolours, survivors of the last war in Dresden and Berlin, decorate On Wings of Song most prettily, sometimes bursting with little jokes, always invoking the indestructible charm of the Biedermeier era. Mendelssohn's doodles indeed have survived rather more sturdily than the softly shaded pencil portraits of his artist brother-in-law Wilhelm Hensel, which capture all too perfectly the faintly consumptive narcissism of the 1830s. All Hensel's subjects look homogenized.

So far, so Rainbirdishly attractive and apt. But Mendelssohn was after all, primarily a composer, so what of his music? Here the formula begins to press hard on the writer. Mr Blunt dislikes books full of musical examples, but has found no successful alternative method of making us feel what Mendelssohn's music sounds like, and whether or not he thinks a particular piece is any good. Referring to such musicologists as Eric Werner and Philip Radcliffe, he makes us long to hear much of Mendelssohn's rarely heard music, particularly the First Walpurgis Night cantata and the incidental music to Antigone but, though clearly his

idea that, but it gives you an idea of his difficulties and it is probably not too much to say that if you loved A Song to Remember you will like On Wings of Song. Except that Chopin's life really was exciting. Michael Ratcliffe



Mendelssohn's sketch of Birmingham

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Made and broken

Leadership in War 1939-45

By Sir John Smyth (David & Charles, £4.50)

"The autocrats of the battlefield are the commanders-in-chief, the prime ministers, all of whom are prone to error. Sir John Smyth writes out of personal experience and private pain, having been maltrated by each of these overlords.

When the vital bridge over the Sitang River in Burma was blown at 5.30 am on February 25, 1942, in the face of advancing Japanese, Churchill and therefore Burma were inevitably lost. Smyth was the responsible officer. At the time and subsequently Wavell his C-in-C, Churchill his Prime Minister and many other chroniclers printed blame with the stigma of irresponsibility which only years of effort have effaced. The real facts have long been established, but as the Brigadier tells his story in this new book his bitterness is still acrid.

Of the three guilty parties, the war historians, with specific exemptions, are certainly not the most culpable. Disregarding those who write for cheap effect, one might even claim that it is mainly by the consequence and application of others that truth in the end prevails.

Sir John implicitly equates his case with that of General Gough, who was stigmatized over the March 1918 retreat, only to have his name cleared by the passage of time. By the deviling and exposition, it might be added, of the historian. There is much in this book about the psychology of the commander-in-chief: perhaps never before has the pathology of command been more sensitively examined. Sir John's account, for example, of the effect on Wavell of strain and physical accident is a valuable aid to the understanding of why a soldier so often right was sometimes so wildly wrong. The historian needs such recollections of men "tested", as Sir John puts it. The commander-in-chief, bitterly contested battle fighting, where generals are made or broken." Ronald Lewin

Aristocratic anarchy

Bakunin The father of anarchism

By Anthony Masters (Sidgwick & Jackson, £5.95)

There is no shortage of good reading-matter about Bakunin—notably in Herzen's memoirs. In a new biography and in one of the most exciting chapters of that most exciting book, Edmund Wilson's To the Finland Station, a new light is thrown on Bakunin who would only be justified if it either added to our stock of information on the subject, or else offered new insights and interpretations. Anthony Masters' researches appear not to have taken him beyond printed sources, and almost without exception in the English language at that. Nor does his book show fresh understanding of Bakunin's extremely complicated character.

Two obvious questions about Bakunin concern his sexual potency and the reasons for his compulsion to travel. The exact answer (and it is the one that is usually given) is to explain the one by the other: that is to say, the energy and passion for destruction were in Edmund Wilson's words, "an outlet for a frustrated sexual impulse". But this is too easy an answer, and if it is to be maintained in a full-length study then we have a right to expect that it should be backed up either by fresh evidence from Bakunin's life, or else from the histories of modern psychology.

Fiction

The Partners

By Louis Auchincloss (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £2.75)

Much Ado About Nuffink

By Frank Norman (Hodder & Stoughton, £2.50)

A Shadow on Summer

By Christy Brown (Secker & Warburg, £2.50)

Louis Auchincloss writes classically well-made stories, and just to say so should be an indication of the pleasure he gives. But does it not also make him sound a little old-fashioned, pipped at the post by the new sprinters? The approved contemporary novel, that is to say, ought to have a single character whose ego is amazingly like the author's own—as if the author had to get himself off his chest or left his therapist's couch at last? Mr Auchincloss still prefers to look around, to judge the motives of others; he is a man of the world, the way story-tellers used to be.

The Partners consists of consecutive scenes in a New York law firm. The device enables Mr Auchincloss to run together a number of short stories, with the focus upon one character after another. This thin frame-work, however, is the senior partner, Becky Ehninger, holds the book's centre, and a favourite Auchincloss creation he is too, the descendant of New York dynasties, rich and civilized, priggish and ruthless, the virtues and vices taking each other's place. The firm became his when he outmanoeuvred the elderly judge who had founded it. "After the age of the predator comes the age of small print," is one of the book's memorable aphorisms. Becky has mastered all the ins and outs, and since he gets his way, as gentlemen do, he is witty as well.

The young are particularly victims, though Mr Auchincloss them down from their high places. Ideas with the gentlest of bumps. Wives have a way of getting their own back. In this circle whoever is conspired against is usually a willing conspirator. Money is less important than virility, that most durable of American values and one taken for granted by Mr Auchincloss as the prime impulse behind decision-making. The firm merges with rivals in the end, as it has to, its identity about to be lost. The easier part is giving way to an imperial future. The old New York rich are on their last legs, their heirs anyhow disinherited or incapable. The dollar, the machine, the skyscraper, will win. The underlying realities are brutal for treating them with the superb smooth regret which is Mr Auchincloss's hallmark.

Much Ado About Nuffink could only be the title of a book by Frank Norman. He is a superbly happy, our one and only, and there is something of the showbiz glad-hand about him which is very nice. A rags-to-riches tale is a good deal jollier than the riches-to-rags which everyone else is so busy describing. Give a Frank Norman hero what he wants, and perhaps a bit more too, by way of girls and money, and the happy ending heaves in sight.

Bill Jackson is a chip off the old block, Working-class, once classed as a rascal, a grudge class girl-friend full of uppity and guilt, he has written a play called Who Do They Think They're 'Avin A Go At Then? Well who indeed? Bill gets his play accepted in the theatre newly reclaimed to bring culture to the deprived masses. This actually means a carnival of the sexiest girls, of cranks and queers and drunks, gossip-column style. Bill even meets real-life Frank Norman, and think he's about the saddest case he's ever come across—which is a fine bit of lip. The play is a huge success of course, and the fairy-tale comes true, truer still for sounding so familiar.

No point in trying to separate the two. The firm becomes his when he outmanoeuvred the elderly judge who had founded it. "After the age of the predator comes the age of small print," is one of the book's memorable aphorisms. Becky has mastered all the ins and outs, and since he gets his way, as gentlemen do, he is witty as well.

colours, survivors of the last war in Dresden and Berlin, decorate On Wings of Song most prettily, sometimes bursting with little jokes, always invoking the indestructible charm of the Biedermeier era. Mendelssohn's doodles indeed have survived rather more sturdily than the softly shaded pencil portraits of his artist brother-in-law Wilhelm Hensel, which capture all too perfectly the faintly consumptive narcissism of the 1830s. All Hensel's subjects look homogenized.

So far, so Rainbirdishly attractive and apt. But Mendelssohn was after all, primarily a composer, so what of his music? Here the formula begins to press hard on the writer. Mr Blunt dislikes books full of musical examples, but has found no successful alternative method of making us feel what Mendelssohn's music sounds like, and whether or not he thinks a particular piece is any good.

Mr Blunt does not often write like that, but it gives you an idea of his difficulties and it is probably not too much to say that if you loved A Song to Remember you will like On Wings of Song. Except that Chopin's life really was exciting. Michael Ratcliffe

The No. 1 Fiction Bestseller "I don't think that anyone is likely to write a better suspense novel than this one" New York Times

LE CARRE Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy "Le Carré is one of the colossal pillars of the modern spy story..." H. R. F. Keating, The Times

I HEARD THE OWL CALL MY NAME MARGARET CRAVEN A remarkable novel about the meeting of Western life-style and values with the gentle traditions of an Indian village community in British Columbia.

THE PLUNDERED PAST KARL MEYER £4.00 "This is a horrifying book. It is also compulsory reading, which is a very good thing..." Mr. Meyer has made a study in depth, from first-hand information, of the methods of tomb-robbers and their middle-men...

HATCHARDS 187 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1. "THE WORLD'S FINEST BOOKSHOP" The Buildings of England AN EXHIBITION TO MARK THE PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL VOLUMES OF SIR NICHOLAS PEVNERS' 'THE BUILDINGS OF ENGLAND'

India increases taxation control soaring inflation

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, July 31

An emergency supplementary budget was presented to the Lok Sabha, India's Parliament, today by Mr Yeshwantrao Chavan, the Minister of Finance, in an attempt to control rampant inflation and reduce a budgetary deficit.

Its main feature was an increase in taxation which is expected to bring the government additional revenue of 2,320m rupees (£125m) over the next year and 1,360m rupees (£74m) during the remainder of the 1974-75 financial year.

By far the major part of this extra revenue will be accounted for by increases in a wide range of excise duties. Mr Chavan said that he had decided to leave unchanged customs duties proper to the continuing "inflationary trends in international prices".

The Finance Minister explained that his aim was to discourage conspicuous consumption and to effect maximum economy in the use of scarce materials. Articles of mass consumption had not been touched because "of the great hardship suffered by the common man".

Queensland title is sought for the Queen

Brisbane, July 31—The Queensland State Government has announced that it wants to ask the Privy Council whether it can refer officially to the Queen as "Queen of Queensland" as well as Queen of Australia.

The Country Party-Liberal Government of Queensland believes that the Federal Labour Government could be persuaded to have a vicerey appointed instead of a governor-general.

Canberra Opposition takes cool line on joint sittings

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, July 31

Mr Snedden, the leader of the Opposition in Canberra, announced today that the Opposition had decided not to oppose the holding of a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday. He intimated, however, that the Opposition did not wish to discourage any state governments or individual senators from challenging the validity of the sitting.

The Queensland Government proposes to seek an injunction from the High Court of Australia tomorrow restraining the Federal Government from proceeding with the joint sitting on the ground that the procedures leading to its convening were unconstitutional.

The Governments of New South Wales and of Western Australia have indicated that they will challenge the legality of Bills passed by the joint sitting.

Quebec vot to make French official language

From Our Correspondent Quebec, July 31

The Quebec National Assembly has given the third reading to a controversial Bill making French official language of the province. The vote was 92 to 19.

Two English-speaking members broke with the Liberal Government and joined the Parti Québécois and two Créditistes in voting against the Bill.

Last week, Robert Bourassa's Government invoked the closure to end debate on the Bill at the committee stage, and bring the issue to a vote after two months of discussion. The constitutional vote of the legislature is expected to be tested in the coming weeks.

The Victorian Government announced today that it was concerned to see that the constitutional procedure being followed in Quebec and the situation upheld.

Mr Snedden said that the Opposition had decided at a meeting not to object to the joint sitting, because they did not want to appear in the eyes of the electorate as indulging in blatant obstructionism. It was learnt, however, from Opposition sources at the meeting that a High Court move for the fact they had received conflicting legal advice on its chances of success.

They had also advised that a number of "ounds support" the move. It was also said that the court would not be relevant. This had also been told that the court would be reluctant to undo decisions of a joint sitting.

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مركز للافصل

Shopping around

Sheila Black

Duty of bank to customer after obtaining guarantee



● Silk pictures from the Republic of China are incredibly cheap, starting as low as £3.50 and varying in price according to size and the intricacy of the embroidery. The perched peacock in the photograph is typical of the kind of picture now in plentiful stock at Allans of 56 Duke Street, off Grosvenor Square, London W1M 6HS (01-629 3781). Framing can be simply done since the designs are ornate—no two are the same despite many similarities.

Also at Allans are these provocative masks, sold with eyelets for elastic or wire. Allans suggest wire that can be bent so as to be worn hooked around the ears, like spectacles. Then your hair-style stays intact. Masks, he assures me, are being worn to a lot of parties or informal functions, by men as well as by women. Prices, again, are low, from about £1.20 to £3.50 for the birds and more for larger specials. All are embellished with beads, sequins, or both. Other adornments include badges, also bead or sequin strewn, like massive butterflies or signs of the Zodiac, to be worn as jazzy costume jewellery or pinned to evening bags.

There are no leaflets, although Allans does a great deal of selling by mail as well as to personal shoppers. A phone call gets service, wherever you live.

Photographs by Trevor Sutton

● Another lighter for North Sea gas is here. Like others, this works on the piezo-electric system. Unlike others, it is very functional with the syringe action to give purchase while you press the lighting button. It needs no battery, no flint and is guaranteed for ten years. It does light bottled and town gas as well, of course. The thing is long enough to keep fingers well away from the lit gas.

The last time I wrote about these lighters, one or two readers complained that their lighters showed no flame and therefore were not working. This system gives no flame. You hold the nozzle up against the source of gas and the gas lights. The PZ Gas Igniter costs about £2.15 in most hardware shops and department stores. Made in England, it is distributed through wholesalers by Sterling Specialities of Olive Way, Station Estate, North Watford, Herts. WD2 4XP. It is, by the way, a lightweight, compact lighter (under three ounces) so that it becomes useful for boating and camping enthusiasts.

He was granted legal aid and his lawyers put in a defence which the judge found to be well supported by the evidence. The charge to the bank he did not know what he was doing, or that the circumstances were such that he was bound by it. At the trial his plight was plain. The judge said he was a "poor old gentleman" who was so old that he could not be expected to understand the law. He ordered him to give up the house and the bank to the bank. Mr Bundy had one son, Michael, in whom he had great faith. They had a very close relationship. Mr Bundy had been a partner in the Lloyds Bank, Salisbury, for many years. The son formed a company called M.J.B. Plant Hire Ltd, which was also banked at the same branch.

In 1966 the company was in difficulties and the father guaranteed an overdraft for £1,500 and charged the Yew Tree Farm to the bank as security. In May, 1969, the assistant bank manager, Mr Bennett, told the son that the bank had to have further security. The son said that his father would give it. So Mr Bennett and the son went to see the father. Mr Bennett produced a document guaranteeing for £5,000 and a further charge for £6,000 for the father to sign; but he left the papers with the father so that he could consider them overnight and take advice on them. The father showed them to his solicitor, Mr Trethowan, who lived in the village. The solicitor said that £5,000 was the utmost that he could sink in his son's affairs. The house was worth about £10,000 and that was half his assets. On that advice on May 27, 1969, the father executed the further guarantee and charge. So the house was charged to secure the overdraft.

In the next six months the affairs of the son and his company went from bad to worse. The company drew cheques, which the bank returned, unpaid. Mr Bennett went to another branch and was succeeded by a new assistant manager, Mr Head. In November, 1969, Mr Head said to the son, who told him that his father would be prepared to provide further money to help the accounts.

On December 17, 1969, the son took Mr Head to see his father, an occasion which the judge described as "important and disastrous". Mr Head said he never met the father before. He went prepared with forms of guarantee and of charge with the father's name filled in ready for signature. The father and mother were there with the son and the son's wife. Mr Head said that the bank had given serious thought to whether they could continue to support the son's company but were prepared to do so under (1) the existing level of overdraft of £10,000 and (2) the father gave a guarantee for £11,000 of the company's account and gave the bank a further charge on the house of £3,500 so as to bring the total charge up to £11,000. As the house was only worth about £10,000 that would sweep up all that the father had.

The father said that he was 100 per cent behind his son. Mr Head produced the forms which had already been filled in. The father signed them and Mr Head witnessed them then and there. Unlike Mr Bennett, Mr Head did not leave the papers with the father or tell the father they were independent advice.

Mr Head said in evidence: "I would think the defendant relied on me implicitly to advise him about the transaction as bank manager" and "I knew of no other assets except Yew Tree Farm".

The father said: "I always thought Head was genuine. . . I have always trusted him. I simply sat back and did what they said." The solicitor, Mr Trethowan, said of the father: "He is straightforward. Agrees with anyone. Doubt if he understood all Head explained to him."

So the son and his company gained a short respite. But in May, 1970, a receiving order was made against the son, the bank stopped all overdraft facilities for the company, and it ceased to trade. The bank then insisted on the sale of the house. In December, 1971, they agreed to sell it for £3,500 with vacant possession. The family said that it was worth much more. But the judge said that the bank would take all the proceeds of sale. The sale had not been completed, for the father was still in possession. The bank sought the action to evict the father.

In the vast majority of cases a customer who signed a bank guarantee or charge could not get out of it. No bargain would be made which was the result of the "binary interplay of forces. Many of these cases were caused by the fact that a borrower needed to get a high rent to a landlord to get roof over his head, the common law rule would not be applied. It was guaranteed. It was a friend who got nothing in return, the common law would not interfere. Parliament had intervened to prevent moneylenders from exacting excessive interest, but it never interfered with bankers. There were exceptions to the general rule—cases where a contract or transfer of property when the parties had not met on equal terms, such as a transfer of property by a man in a position of financial distress, demanded more than was justly due for their services. Such a transaction was voidable. See *Ashley v Reynolds* (117 2 Stra 915). Or the cases of "ultra officium" where a man used his official position or his professional position to gain more than was justly due from the bank. *Parker v Bristol and Exeter Railway Co* (1185) 15 Evch 101 and *Pitts v Shillitoe* case cited by Lord Denning (2 Esp 723).

The second category was where a man was in need of special care and attention, such as the "expectant heir", and yet his weakness was exploited by another far stronger. That himself to get his property at gross undervalue. A poor man, with "no independent advice", on a considerable undervalue. (*Fry v Lane* (1888) 40 Ch 113).

The third category was that of "undue influence", divided into two classes by Lord Justice Cotton in *Skinner* (11887) 36 ChD 171, the second of which was the stronger relation which he had with the weaker gained some gift of property for himself. The relation might be such as to raise a presumption of undue influence: parent and child, solicitor and client, doctor and patient, spiritual adviser and follower. In other cases a relation of confidence must be proved to exist. But the general principle stated by Lord Justice Cotton in *Williams v Watson* (11864) 1 Ch App 55, 61 applied to all of them.

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All the categories rested on "inequality of bargaining powers". English law gave relief to one who

Lloyds Bank Ltd v Bundy of Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Cairns and Sir Eric Sachs.

When a bank obtains a guarantee and advises on matters, it means to the wisdom of the transaction it may be entering the area of "confidentiality" when a court may interfere on the ground of public policy to prevent relations between the parties being abused.

The Court of Appeal, reserved judgments, allowed appeal by the defendant, Herbert James Bundy, of Yew Tree Farm, Broadchalke, Salisbury, Wiltshire, from the judgment of Judge McLellan, Salisbury County Court in July 1973, giving the plaintiff, Lloyds Bank Ltd, possession of Yew Tree Farm. Their Lordships set aside a legal guarantee and charge made by Mr Bundy on December 17, 1969 whereby he charged the farm to the bank as security and, jointly and severally with his son, Michael James Bundy, of Broadchalke, Wiltshire, guaranteed all moneys owing to the bank by M. J. B. Plant Hire Ltd, of Broadchalke, Wiltshire, and refused to leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, and Mr Miles Shillingford for Mr Bundy. Mr John Rankin, QC, and Mr Neil Rutter for the bank.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that old Herbert Bundy was a farmer in Broadchalke, one of the most pleasing villages in England. His family had lived in Yew Tree Farm for generations. It was his only asset. But he did not know what he was doing. He caged it up to the bank to borrow money for the sake of his son. The bank had come down on him by foreclosing. They brought the action against him for possession in order to sell it, which meant ruin for him.

He was granted legal aid and his lawyers put in a defence which the judge found to be well supported by the evidence. The charge to the bank he did not know what he was doing, or that the circumstances were such that he was bound by it. At the trial his plight was plain. The judge said he was a "poor old gentleman" who was so old that he could not be expected to understand the law. He ordered him to give up the house and the bank to the bank. Mr Bundy had one son, Michael, in whom he had great faith. They had a very close relationship. Mr Bundy had been a partner in the Lloyds Bank, Salisbury, for many years. The son formed a company called M.J.B. Plant Hire Ltd, which was also banked at the same branch.

In 1966 the company was in difficulties and the father guaranteed an overdraft for £1,500 and charged the Yew Tree Farm to the bank as security. In May, 1969, the assistant bank manager, Mr Bennett, told the son that the bank had to have further security. The son said that his father would give it. So Mr Bennett and the son went to see the father. Mr Bennett produced a document guaranteeing for £5,000 and a further charge for £6,000 for the father to sign; but he left the papers with the father so that he could consider them overnight and take advice on them. The father showed them to his solicitor, Mr Trethowan, who lived in the village. The solicitor said that £5,000 was the utmost that he could sink in his son's affairs. The house was worth about £10,000 and that was half his assets. On that advice on May 27, 1969, the father executed the further guarantee and charge. So the house was charged to secure the overdraft.

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without independent advice entered into a transaction for a consideration and his bargaining power was grossly impaired by his needs or desires or ignorance or inferiority, coupled with influences or pressures brought to bear on him for the benefit of the other. The absence of independent advice might be fatal.

In the present case the consideration moving from the bank was grossly inadequate. The relationship of the bank and the father was one of trust and confidence, but the bank had failed in that trust. The father had naturally desired to accede to his son's request. There was a conflict of interest between the bank and the father, but the bank had failed in that trust. The father had naturally desired to accede to his son's request. There was a conflict of interest between the bank and the father, but the bank had failed in that trust. The father had naturally desired to accede to his son's request. There was a conflict of interest between the bank and the father, but the bank had failed in that trust.

The case fell within the principles stated and within the special class of the category of undue influence stated by Lord Justice Cotton in *Alford v Skinner*. Although the assistant bank manager acted in the utmost good faith and was straightforward, there was such a relationship of trust and confidence that the bank ought not to have swept the father's sole remaining asset into its hands for nothing without his having independent advice. The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE CAIRNS said that he had had some doubt whether there was such a special relationship between Mr Bundy and the bank as gave rise to a duty on the part of the bank. Bundy, the father, was to advise Mr Bundy about the desirability of his getting independent advice. For the reasons given by Sir Eric Sachs his Lordship had reached the conclusion that in the very unusual circumstances of the case there was such a duty and would allow the appeal.

SIR ERIC SACHS said that the judge had vitally misapprehended the law and points to be considered on one aspect of the defence appropriately pleaded and had fallen into error, as his notes disclosed, on an important fact touching that issue.

The first issue was whether on the particular and somewhat unusual facts the bank when obtaining Mr Bundy's signatures on December 17, 1969, had a duty to advise him which entailed a duty of fiduciary care. There had to be shown to exist a vital element of "confidentiality", some quality which rendered the relationship with him which entailed a duty of fiduciary care. There had to be shown to exist a vital element of "confidentiality", some quality which rendered the relationship with him which entailed a duty of fiduciary care. There had to be shown to exist a vital element of "confidentiality", some quality which rendered the relationship with him which entailed a duty of fiduciary care.

Once the special relationship, the second class referred to by Lord Justice Cotton in *Alford v Skinner* (at p 171) where the ground of public policy to prevent it being abused) had been shown to exist no benefit could be retained from the transaction unless it was proved that the duty of fiduciary care to be influenced had formed "an independent and informed judgment" had been entirely fulfilled.

The judge had misapprehended Mr Head's answer in cross-examination that Mr Bundy relied on him implicitly "to advise him about the transaction as bank manager". What had happened on December 17, 1969, had to be assessed in the light of the long established relationship between the Bundy family and the bank. The situation cried aloud Mr Bundy's need for careful independent advice. No such duty was given. The duty of the duty to take fiduciary care was manifest. It was so affirmatively established that the court could and should make an order setting aside the guarantee and charge of December 17.

As regards the wider areas covered by the majority's survey in the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, his Lordship did not venture an opinion, though he had some sympathy with the view that the courts should be able to give relief to a party who had been subjected to undue pressure.

Nothing in his Lordship's judgment affected the duties of a bank in the normal case where it was obtaining a guarantee and in accordance with standard practice explained its legal effect and the sums involved. But when a bank, as here, went further and advised on general matters germane to the wisdom of the transaction, it might be crossing the line into the area of confidentiality so that the court might have to examine all the facts to see if the line had been crossed. The appeal should be allowed.

Solicitors: Trethowan, Salisbury; Jones & Parker, Salisbury.

● Diploma, which has just published a reproduction of the first book ever printed in England (on this page last week) has been quick to correct my suggestion that it was the first book published anywhere. Caxton himself had produced books in Bruges, following the work of other Europeans, before setting up his press here.

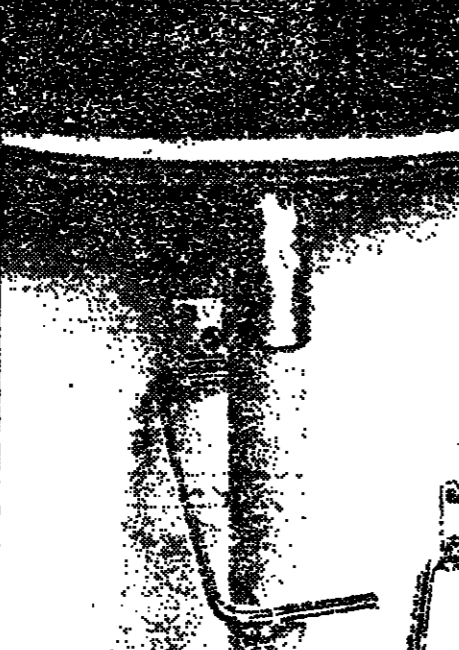
● It's an August election—in toy shops, that is. Intellect Games, designer and manufacturer of those superbly designed games like "Watch your Garden Grow", "Stockbroker" and foreign language cards, has designed "Election X", to sell at £4.86.

There are six parties in this game so that six can play. Broadcasts, TV, sur

campaigns and sensational revelations by a convicted swindler damage one party's chances while aiding another's. There is a distinct echo of politics in going to the country this way. The object is to win enough of the 630 seats to get a working majority. That, too, sounds familiar. A copy of the game is to be given to Ted, Harold and Jeremy but there are no

guarantees that they will play the game as long as the real battle is in the offing, unless they like to try for some spurious wins. Election X can be posted by Hamlays (of 200 Regent Street, London, W1) for an additional 45p if your local toyshop is out of stock. Intellect Games, which does not sell direct but which can provide stockists' names, is at 49 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 1DB.

● I thoroughly enjoyed the exhibition of art and needlework at Celanese House (on the south-west corner of Hanover Square, London). The children's work is particularly fresh and appealing and there is much that has won national competitions. Everything is there—patchwork, applique, embroidery, canvas needlework, weaving and a lot of other things I cannot but like to admire. Admission is 50p (including the catalogue) for adults and 20p for children. The display is open daily from 9.30 to 5.30 or until 1 pm on Saturdays. It closes on August 15 and the whole thing is in aid of the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

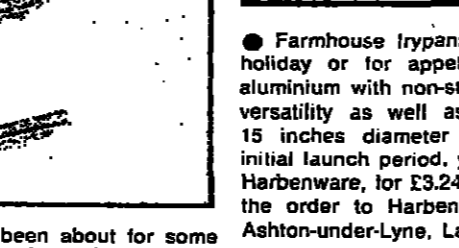


● Farmhouse trypans are ideal for huge, family breakfasts on holiday or for appetising paellas or risottos are in heavy-gauge aluminum with non-stick interiors. I like the two-handled pan for its versatility as well as for its looks. These Harbenware pans are 15 inches diameter (£4.67) or 12 inches (£3.94). During the initial launch period, you can buy them at special prices, direct from Harbenware, for £3.24 post free and £2.58, post free. Send cash with the order to Harbenware (Dept. H), Hanover Mill, Fitzroy Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.

Harbenware also does a very compact set of pans which are ideal for camping, boating, touring holidays, caravanning, or just for easy storage in small homes or flats. There are 3 round sleepans (6, 7 and 8 inch diameters) which fit neatly inside each other together with an additional 8 inch frypan and the lids. Two detachable handles and a poacher tuck away inside the nest of pans, which is then secured by a strong, elasticated strap. Teflon-lined, the pans cost £7.30 the set, postage included, direct from Harbenware.

● Many prices are given by retailers or manufacturers without the breakdown between cost and VAT. Thus some of the prices quoted on this page could be slightly higher than those in effect since the mini-Budget although, as far as possible, only new and current prices are given.

● Hooks of the kind in the photograph have been about for some years but I rarely find ironmongers or hardware shops that stock or know them. Now the Harrison K Packs Friction Hooks have been well distributed to such shops and to store groups like Debenhams and the Co-ops—Harrisons being the familiar firm that makes curtain track, adjustable shelving and other prepackaged hardware. The address is Harrisons of Birmingham, Box 233, Bradford Street, Birmingham B12 0PE. Harrison K Packs include 2 hooks for 30p. They are designed to hold long-handled brooms and tools flush to the wall.



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● **Tributes to Sir John Pennycuick**

Bench and Bar paid tribute in a crowded courtroom to Sir John Pennycuick, Vice-Chancellor, on his retirement after 14 years as a Chancery judge. His Lordship was thanked by the 10 judges of his division, and among those present P. Warner a former Chancery practitioner who is Advocate General of the European Court of Justice. Many judges' letters and court officials were also there.

Mr Benjamin Bathurst, QC, senior Chancery silk, described Sir John as a "charming judge of outstanding understanding of our problems we have appreciated so much". He said: "We cannot always win our cases, somebody has to lose, but win or lose if his always been an enjoyable experience appearing before you."

Mr Hector Hillaby, for the junior bar spoke of Sir John's great qualities as a judge.

Sir John who is 74, expressed gratitude to the tributes and said that he "can think truthfully that I have never wittingly insulted anyone in this court. I can also say that I have always attempted to understand a case before I put it on the list. My decision, often wrong, has been my own. I originally resolved never to make a joke, but I found the best way of doing this was to say 'I don't understand' and then to say 'I don't understand' and then to say 'I don't understand'."

Mr Charles A. St John Gray, counsel for Mr Scanlon, told Mr Justice Mocatta that *The Sun* had reported that when the union's executive met to consider strike action against a National Industrial Relations Court order, Mr Scanlon deliberately concealed the fact that an anonymous donor had offered to pay the £65,000 court order against the union.

There was not a shred of truth in the allegations, Mr Scanlon acted in good faith

It had been a great privilege to be in charge of the division. There were troubles, particularly the intractable length of the witness list. Certain steps, however, were in hand to speed things up. But the division was in a flourishing state, and it would continue to maintain its high standard of civilized reasoning and fair dealing.

It had given his Lordship much personal happiness to be associated with everyone in the division, and he had enjoyed assisting him and facing him. He would mention only one name, Mr Tom Jarvis, his staunch aide.

● **Long Vacation**

The courts rest for the Long Vacation. The next term will begin on Tuesday, October 1.

How to make a Duvet*

*Continental Quilt

1 All you need is a specially designed down proof synthetic cover from Anonics and the correct quantity of filling from Anonics. Great Britain's outstanding manufacturer of duvets, new pillows and duvets.

2 Hang up duvet. Carefully follow the simple instructions on the enclosed leaflet. Duvet cover with 2 zips. Covered mattress. Covered pillow. Covered pillow.

3 Turn edge of cover end. Reinforce with hand-sewn piping. Now it's ready to use.

Full instructions and details of Anonics Home Care Products available from: ANONICS LTD., 8-11, 249 St. George's Road, London E15 1JY. Tel: 01-554-0111. Duvet cover only £4.95. Pillow cover only £2.95. Duvet cover and pillow cover only £7.95.

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There was not a shred of truth in the allegations, Mr Scanlon acted in good faith throughout," Mr Gray said. Far from concealing the offer, Mr Scanlon had told his executive all he knew about it.

Mr Gordon Bishop, for the publisher, Mr Bernard Shrimley, editor of *The Sun*, and Mr Keith Mason, the reporter, said the report was based on information they had no reason to doubt at the time. When Mr Scanlon complained, the matter was investigated and an apology and correction were published.

Mr Scanlon said a newspaper cartoon in the High Court yesterday to "pay substantial damages" to the General Electric Company, and Sir Arnold Weinstock, managing director, for libel in a cartoon.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix of only London Metropolitan Area

Opera and Ballet section listing various performances including The Stuygart Ballet, English National Opera, Glyndebourne Festival Opera, and others.

THE ARTS

Theatre section listing various plays and performances including The Tug of Shrew, Percival, J. B. Priestley's 80th birthday farce, and others.



Dorothy Tutin and Derek Jacobi

Festival returns to what it does best

A Month in the Country Chichester Irving Wardle. The characters are clearly imprisoned as much by their environment as by their passions...

The night the kids bust up the opera at Verona

Tosca/Aida Verona Arena William Mann. The big Roman arena in Verona was built to house grandiose spectacles of fighting and slaughter...

BBC SO/Prichard Albert Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell. Tuesday's promenade concert brought the first BBC commission of the season...

Intermodulation Round House/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths. Monday evening's late concert given by the live-electronic ensemble Intermodulation...

Tuesday's Documentary BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

Mr. Kingsley Amis (Radio Times, page 5) said he would be watching William Hardcastle's 1945: the year That Shaped Our World...

Britain had her election without opinion polls and television in those days, he told the lads, "but it was none the less exciting for that"...

Edward Wadsworth Colnaghi's

Edward Wadsworth was the best of the Vorticist painters. The wall of his woodcuts at the recent Hayward show—most of which, and some more, are in the basement at Colnaghi's...

Paul Overy

After the war, Wadsworth unfortunately did not sustain this high level. His hallucinatory, prismatic marine-scapes have something of the intense quality of pre-Raphaelism...

Paul Griffiths

Monday evening's late concert given by the live-electronic ensemble Intermodulation...

Intermodulation

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Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

SPORT

Cricket

A great crowd hanging and throbbing on every Somerset stroke

By Alan Gibson
TAUNTON: Somerset beat Surrey by five wickets. Close put Surrey in. It was a plumb pitch, a good three-day pitch...

going very slowly, I thought. At 3.0 Gambrell and Lee, the opening pair, had put on hardly 50. I think it was the next day that I discovered that the Indians had already been bowled out for 69.

Well, the great crowd yesterday hung and throbbled upon every Somerset stroke. Kitchen, a key batsman, was out at 24. Tea was taken at 5.10, after 25 overs. Denning and Taylor, who is not really supposed to be a fast-scoring batsman, were going pretty well, but there was a long way to go.

Denning, however, emerges as a true son of Somerset (born Chepton Mendip, educated Millfield). With a variety of partners he has scored 1,000 runs in 114 for Parks and 156 for four before Parks joined him in the final breathless onslaught. Denning reached his century in 160 minutes, and it was only a question whether or not Surrey could spin out time.

There was a large crowd, perhaps 10,000, certainly too big for the ground. The gates were closed at 11.0, and then opened again at the instance of the enthusiastic Somerset chairman. A few of the late comers can have seen much, and none of them had seats, but nobody seemed to mind. Five thousand scorers were sold, every one printed immaculately and up to the minute, as they always are in Somerset, and hardly anywhere else, with respect to Northampton.

Harold Gimbert told me that it was the largest crowd he had seen at Taunton since the Indians played here in 1946. I remember that match. I was travelling down to the west, and found myself stopped to watch for an hour or two on the first afternoon, on the painful tiptoe. Somerset were



Luckhurst on the way to his second successive Gill ette Cup century and fourth match award.

Two fine innings in Kent victory

By Peter Marson
CANTERBURY: Kent beat Leicestershire by 66 runs

Kent triumphed in the sunshine at the St Lawrence grounds yesterday, before a magnificent crowd of close to 12,000, moved to a place in the semi-final round of the Gillette Cup, pending their re-match last in 1971 when they went to the final and a defeat by Lancashire. Kent's innings of 225 lay at the root of this victory, and in that there had been two fine innings to cherish. One, an immaculate century for Luckhurst, in this competition, and the other of 82 runs for Denness.

It was a sweet success following defeat here a short while ago when Kent were sent off by Leicestershire in the Benson and Hedges competition. In congratulating Kent, F. R. Brown, the adjudicator and with the popular vote, Luckhurst, and he received his fourth Man of the Match award.

Leicestershire's innings began quietly, but after 28 overs they lost a wicket at the root of their innings, and in that there had been two fine innings to cherish. One, an immaculate century for Luckhurst, in this competition, and the other of 82 runs for Denness.

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over had been bowled, before the next wicket fell, that of Denness. By that time, Kent were 125 for the loss of a rare wicket, with the crowd now very intoxicated but swaying happily. Luckhurst had played his usual through innings but it had been Denness who had first shown a positive appetite for runs.

This was confirmed when Illingworth and Steele took over from the twentieth and twenty-first overs though Luckhurst had been first to glide down the pitch to on-drive Illingworth for a boundary that made their stand worth 50 in 12 overs. The two Kent batsmen, the flow of runs went unchecked and soon Denness and Luckhurst were in complete command.

Denness reached his 50 in the thirty-first over. Denness was hard on Luckhurst's heels, and in another two overs he too had made 50 with his seventh over, beautifully timed drive that sped over the ground and through mid-on's legs to the boundary. Denness was quite happy, but after 28 overs they lost a wicket at the root of their innings, and in that there had been two fine innings to cherish.

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Ealham made 46 and with Knott put on 42 runs in four overs. The Kent batsmen, however, were not so happy in the present, as they came in the last over, Illingworth's twelfth over, when Ealham smote him for six behind square leg, playing his usual through innings but it had been Denness who had first shown a positive appetite for runs.

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Rowing

Britain's best ever hope to trade in their bronze medal for a gold

From Jim Railton
Ratzeburg, July 31

The International Rowing Federation (FISA) fifth junior world championships start tomorrow with a record entry of 131 crews from 25 countries. Britain (and seven other countries) are represented by a full team competing in eight events, including the quadruple sculls—a new international competition. The only country without a junior level in Greece, for obvious reasons.

Returning to this picturesque island town of Ratzeburg, the British hopes rest with the best British junior crew of all time—Wallingford Schools, who last year in Nottingham snatched the bronze from the Russians with two 16-year-old schoolboys on board. Wallingford Schools are here—where their coach, Bruce Grainger, understudied the training methods of the famous West German coach, Dr Karl Adam—with a crew of 16, who have improved by four to five lengths this year.

Mr Grainger told me, which should bring them within range of the gold or silver. Wallingford Schools cross swords in tomorrow's heat with a new Russian junior crewed four.

While there is a fair amount of waste in the transition from junior to elite class, it is significant that the present FISA national elite contain one gold and four silver medal winners

from the 1967, 1968 and 1969 FISA junior regattas. Britain have sent 47 crews to 25 championships and collected one gold, five silver and five bronze medals. As at elite level, the championships medals are almost exactly taken home by the East and West Germans and the Russians. The East German tally to date is 10 gold and 10 silver medals from six of the eight regattas in which they have competed.

Predictor of junior level are difficult, as few of the contestants are seen on the European international circuit. But the standards are always exceptionally high. Britain hopes rest with the best British junior crew of all time—Wallingford Schools, who last year in Nottingham snatched the bronze from the Russians with two 16-year-old schoolboys on board.

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Tennis

Doubletrouble Miss Barker

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The British junior tennis championships, sponsored by Greenpeace and restricted to 16-year-old players who were under 18 on January 1, appear in three guises. They are contested on the wooden courts of Queen's School, West Kensington, in January, on the grass of Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, in July, and on Wimbledon's peripheral courts in September. These separate championships provide a comprehensive test of ability.

The Eastbourne event, inaugurated in 1970, is the youngest of the three but, reflecting Britain's traditional reputation as a bastion of the grass court game, is fast acquiring a dignity that belies its youth.

The Eastbourne tournament has reached the quarter-final rounds. To watch the youngsters in action is to see a somewhat different scene, with such overseas contemporaries as Bjorn Borg, Martina Navratilova, Mima Jausovec, Linky Stefankova and several others. But in the girls' event there are two players, Susan Barker and Linda Mottram, who have already indicated that they can be regarded as serious contenders as opposed to domestic competition.

Miss Barker has won the Eastbourne title in each of the past two years and has also won the indoor and clay court titles. This is her first full year in tennis and she is showing signs of wear and tear from a stomach ailment, on tournament, respiratory problems at another, together with cramp, pulled muscles and, this week, a bruised left shoulder (the result of playing five doubles in one day during last week's Inter-Country championships).

These daunting consequences of full-time tennis must serve as a warning to Miss Mottram, who is a year younger and has just left school to set out on the same

frustrating road. Miss Mottram has had less than two months of sporadic competition this year and even her coach, John Barstow, a player is uncertain. But she has already made her mark on the records: 18 months ago she beat the British junior champion, a champion since Christine Truman (Miss Mrs James), 17 years earlier. Miss Mottram retained her title in February. She has yet to become junior champion on grass or clay.

One superficially surprising result yesterday was Julia Lloyd's win over Susan Barstow, who reached the last four of the 1973 under-21 championship. Miss Lloyd is 15, and her opponent is 16. The Blackpool girl has had a lot of bother with her left ankle and her right knee has begun to show signs of strain, possibly from a subconscious attempt to nurse the other leg. Yesterday the knee was bandaged and she lacked the confidence to play for an hour ago. Not surprisingly, she was out of the match in the first set.

The casualties are not confined to the girls. Anthony Lloyd, the top seed in the boys' singles, is slow to start, possibly from a stomach ailment, on tournament, respiratory problems at another, together with cramp, pulled muscles and, this week, a bruised left shoulder (the result of playing five doubles in one day during last week's Inter-Country championships).

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Greenidge's 273 has 13 sixes and 31 fours

EASTBOURNE: The Pakistanis, with seven wickets in hand, are 348 runs behind D. Robinson's XI

Hampshire's West Indian Test batsman, Gordon Greenidge, hit a career best 273 in the final day of the match between England and Pakistan at Eastbourne on Tuesday, scoring 202 in boundaries (13 sixes and 31 fours). Robinson's XI reached 403 for five wickets and captured three Pakistani wickets for only 26, before Sadiq Mohammad and Zaheer Abbas took the total to 55 by the close.

Greenidge went to work after Barry Richards went for only nine and reached his century before lunch in only 50 minutes, with six sixes and 12 fours.

Greenidge had 13 fours and a six in his second 100 and his final 73 runs came in hurricane style with six more sixes and six fours. The 13 sixes he struck were only two less than the world record set by the New Zealander, John Reid.

Majid Khan and Mushtaq Mohammad were both with the stumps when Robinson's XI were every reason to be satisfied with their day's work on a perfect batting wicket.

D. M. ROBINSON'S XI: First Innings 195, 198, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 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SPORT

Racing

Win and place in history for Proverb

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
Proverb will become the first horse to win the Goodwood Cup twice this century if he succeeds in beating Parnell, King Levanston and Hilda in this afternoon's race.

I think that he can. Admittedly he finished behind Parnell in the Privé du Cadran, but subsequently he ran the race of his life at Royal Ascot when he finished second in the Gold Cup, beaten only three-quarters of a length by Ragstone.

With William Carston claimed by Bernard van Cusem to ride Parnell, Barry Hills had to look elsewhere for a jockey to ride Proverb. He has looked for a better jockey, but better, physically Parnell and Proverb may be likened to David and Goliath. On this occasion I am inclined to think that it will be that giant of a horse, Proverb, who will come out on top, but only if Parnell is untroubled by the race.

Piggott has been engaged to ride Dumbweller in the Gordon Stakes by Vincent O'Brien. Dumbweller won small races at the Curragh and Phoenix Park before he travelled to the Curragh to win the Gordon Stakes, one known as the Maze, to win the Ulster Harp Derby.

His form does not seem to compare with the horses he has beaten in the Pluvius, who beat the English and Irish Derby runner up Imperial Prince by two lengths when he won the Curragh Derby.

He finished behind Jupiter Pluvius at Newmarket last month when they were both put firmly in their place by Burt.

I believe that Jupiter Pluvius is cap-



of Aces, ridden by Jimmy Lindley, winning the Sussex Stakes Goodwood yesterday from Habat and Mount Hagen.

lost a good job as Arthur Lester's stable jockey on the eve of the Royal Ascot. He is a very hard worker and a good jockey, as both yesterday's races depicted.

Reine Beau must qualify as one of the most improved horses in training. He ran 15 times before he won a race of any description, and now he has won four within the space of a month. Yesterday he ran the King George Stakes in a way that I have not seen a race of this nature won before.

STATE OF GOING (official): Goodwood, Good; Redcar, Good; Carlisle, Fair; Tomorrow, Thick; Good to firm.

Petty Officer finds a permanent berth

By Jim Snow
Northern Racing Correspondent
There will next year be a new race over a mile and three-quarters, the Petty Officer Handicap, created by the late John Sanderson, announced yesterday.

Petty Officer, trained by Arthur Budgett for the charming 99-year-old Mrs J. Benkin, has been to Redcar three times and he has now won the Timeform Gold Cup three years in succession. In the equally valuable Gold Cup he has won the Redcar mile and three-quarters race twice and he has also won the Redcar mile and three-quarters race in May this year.

Carrying 10 st. Petty Officer, ridden by Hide, made it look easy as he came from seventh place in the straight and then running through the field on the rails to strike the front just over two furlongs from home.

There were mixed feelings at Ayer yesterday when Donitor was disqualified from first place in the Hummeresque Apprentice Handicap, and Lester showed every promise at Sandown Park.

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Consolation for Britain as Sweden win again

From Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent
Stockholm, July 31
Britain lost their men's athletics match against Sweden here tonight by five points, but a consolation should go to the Swedes who have never lost a home fixture to Britain and this evening fought hard to make sure that not all their 10-point lead from the first night was whittled away.

It was good, too, to see Black come back from his disastrous run in the A.A.A. 10,000 metres championship, and make his brief dash for victory, which brought roars from a crowd whose enthusiasm for the sport, as much as their patriotism, impressed so many of the athletes used to more apathetic occasions at home.

The British women's victory by 86 points to 58 should surely be led by the javelin throwing of 18-year-old Tessa Anderson, who began with a fine effort of 177 feet 10 inches and then, in the fourth round, reached 177 feet 10 inches, which was 10 feet 10 inches more than the previous record.

The most impressive woman athlete on the scene, however, was Sweden's 800 metres runner Gunilla Lundholm, who the night before had won the 1,500 metres in her fastest ever time of four minutes 5.9 seconds, though she is 28. This evening she won by over two laps with a national record of two minutes, 2.6 seconds.

Goodwood programme

Table listing Goodwood race programmes including Foxhall Stakes, Wills Embassy Stakes, and Singleton Handicap.

Carlisle programme

Table listing Carlisle race programmes including 2.15 Hindler Stakes and 2.45 Wrynos Plate.

Redcar programme

Table listing Redcar race programmes including 2.30 Runswick Bay Stakes and 3.00 Robin Hood's Bay Auction Plate.

Yesterday's results in Stockholm

Table listing results from Stockholm athletics events, including 200 Metres, 500 Metres, and 1,000 Metres.

Goodwood selections

By Our Northern Correspondent
2.15 First Army, 2.45 Red Gavie, 3.15 Duke, 3.45 Chantrel.

Redcar selections

By Our Northern Correspondent
2.30 WHISPERING GRASS, 3.30 Simbad, 4.00 Uninvited, 4.30 Super Rule, 5.00 Letrux.

Goodwood selections

By Our Northern Correspondent
2.00 Great Britain, 2.35 Grey, 3.15 Duke, 3.40 Parnell, 4.10 Jupiter Pluvius, 4.40 Lord Lambourn, 5.10 S.A. and Satin.

Motor racing

Token start to Ashley's grand prix career
Another promising young British driver will be stepping into the race atmosphere of grand prix racing this weekend.

Goodwood programme

Table listing Goodwood race programmes including 2.15 Fiddon Stakes and 2.45 Mealy Hour.

Redcar programme

Table listing Redcar race programmes including 2.15 Jolly Sailor Handicap and 2.45 Cornelia's Boy.

Avr programme

Table listing Avr race programmes including 2.15 Underwood Stakes and 2.45 Money Pot.

Goodwood programme

Table listing Goodwood race programmes including 2.15 Fiddon Stakes and 2.45 Mealy Hour.

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Goodwood programme

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Football

Two big names behind Leeds reunited
The Leeds United and England trainer, Leslie Cocker, is being asked to take up a new appointment with the Football Association.

Baseball

Leads to a new York Yankees victory
The New York Yankees defeated the Philadelphia Phillies 6-3 in a game that was a preview of the season's outcome.

Handwritten scribbles and marks at the bottom of the page.

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

ADMINISTRATION MANAGER—L.M.E.

A manager required for busy broking/dealing members of the London Metal Exchange.

Experience of commodity operations and some knowledge of related computer systems is desirable, but not essential.

The position will include management of a small staff, and liaison with the company Secretary on all aspects of control. Administrators from commodity or Stock Exchange companies would be well suited to this position.

SALARY NEGOTIABLE

BOX 1148 D THE TIMES

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

required by the Pre-School Playgroups Association to work at its London headquarters near Vauxhall/Oval stations.

The successful applicant will be working with a number of administrative committees and must be able to attend 2-30 minute meetings, and liaise between committee chairmen.

Ability to type essential, shorthand an advantage. This is a position requiring initiative and capacity for hard work.

The successful applicant will be expected to support and occasionally supervise general office staff.

4 weeks holiday. Superannuation scheme available. Salary on scale £1,800 to £3,000 p.a.

Write sending full details to: Dianne Webb, PPA, Alfred House, Avenue Street, SE11 6DJ, Tel: 01-822 8971.

Imperial College of Science and Technology

DEPARTMENTS OF MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCE LIBRARY

LIBRARY ASSISTANT, age 20+, required for general duties in Department of Mechanical Science.

Junior Library Assistant, age 18+, required for general duties in Department of Electrical Science.

Salary in scales, £1,365-£2,121 and £1,025-£1,581 p.a.

Four weeks holiday plus generous leave at Christmas and Easter. Centre with swimming pool.

Applications to: The Librarian, Mechanical Department, Imperial College, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2BZ.

ART EDITOR

wanted for the Technical Encyclopaedia "HOW IT WORKS"

Applicants should have experience of design and illustration and be used to weekly deadlines.

Antidote for planning technical diagrams an advantage.

Please telephone RALPH MANCOCK 01-856 7677, ext. 10

HOTEL MANAGER/MANAGERESS

for luxury family-owned 5-star 20-bedroom country house hotel in Worcestershire. Dedicated mature single person.

Attractive salary, good living conditions and security. Applicants must be capable of running every aspect of the hotel.

Write giving full details to G. D. Crosswell, The Elms Hotel, Abberley, Worcester, WR6 6AT.

SCIENCE/ENGINEERING GRADUATES

Are you fed up with industry? Why not become an individual again with real responsibility and gain as a patent lawyer?

Write to: Mrs. M. J. For appointment rings M. J. Albrecht

EXPERIENCED GROOM

required for two girls with own horses. For private stable: Quorn country. Furnished/unfurnished accommodation. Good salary.

Please apply The Sturgeon, Little, County Hall, Houghton, Leics. LE7 2JF.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

European, American, Australian, etc., opportunities. Permanent/seasonal in hotels, clubs, etc. Write to: International Staff Bureau, 25 King's Road, SW5 8RP.

LIBRARIAN

recently chartered, required by specialist professional services organisation. Write to: The Times, Box 1148 D.

MALE TEACHERS—A career in education

in education of 21 to 25 years. Write to: The Times, Box 1148 D.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT

major group in leisure field. Must have 2 years' experience. Salary negotiable.

AMBASSADOR

required for promotion of good reference. Write to: The Times, Box 1148 D.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

required for general duties in Department of Mechanical Science.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, NORTH HINKSEY, OXFORD, OX2 9AT

Part-time lecturer in Sculpture. Write to: The Times, Box 1148 D.

ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH

A director of Music. Write to: The Times, Box 1148 D.

MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE

D. G. BENNETT CHEMICALS LTD. AN EXCEPTIONALLY PROGRESSIVE OPPORTUNITY

exists for an energetic man possibly aged 30/40 with sales and trading ability. Also able to undertake full management, commercial and financial responsibilities of small expanding chemicals firm active in both UK and international business.

Possibility of future board appointment. We are looking for competence, judgement, broad outlook, awareness of limitations coupled with steady drive and good contacts in the chemical using industries. Write full details Man. Director

D. G. BENNETT CHEMICALS LTD., York Rd., Wimbledon SW19 8UB

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE

The college proposes to appoint DEAN

to take office on 1 January, 1975, or as soon as possible thereafter. The person appointed will become a Fellow of the College and thereby a member of its Governing Body.

The successful applicant, who should be an ordained member of the Church at Episcopalian, will be required to undertake pastoral work among all members of the College in the College Chapel. He should be a graduate who can undertake some undergraduate teaching preferably in Theology.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to whom applications should be sent not later than 30th September, 1974.

TEACH IN SWITZERLAND

3 young well qualified teachers of English, German, Business, etc. in Switzerland. Write to: The Times, Box 1148 D.

Royal Pavilion, Art Gallery and Museums BRIGHTON

Applications are invited for the following three new posts:

(1) SENIOR KEEPER ARTS (ref. AG1) Salary S.O.1. (£2,820-£3,165), plus current Threshold payment.

(2) KEEPER OF BIOLOGY (ref. BM1) Salary A.P.4/5 (£2,235-£2,820), plus current Threshold payment.

(3) KEEPER OF GEOLOGY (ref. BM2) Salary A.P.4/5 (£2,235-£2,820), plus current Threshold payment.

Applicant should have an appropriate University degree; possession of the Museums Association diploma would be an advantage. Relevant experience is desirable.

Full details of the posts may be obtained from The Director, The Royal Pavilion, Brighton BN1 1UE, quoting appropriate post reference. Written applications, giving full details, together with names and addresses of two referees, should be received by 21st August, 1974.

PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTICE IN AUSTRALIA

Doctors interested in a working holiday or permanent medical practice in Australia are invited to meet with the Director of a large Australian medical service who will be visiting the UK during August, 1974.

Informal interviews and discussions to which wives are invited will be arranged in the following centres: London, Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Southampton and the Isle of Wight.

Enquiries please to: Peter Mann, Australian Medical Services Ltd., c/o Anderson Jeffries Advertising Ltd., 22/28 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1HE.

YOU WOULD LIKE TO HELP OTHERS BUT YOU HAVE YOUR CAREER TO CONSIDER

Help the Aged may be able to help you do both. The organization is supported in many ways by a firm of Estate Agents which welcomes to its staff people who by Christian conviction and/or public spirited ideas have demonstrated their real concern for others. This way could be open for you to give some years as a Youth Organizer raising funds through the specialized activities of the Youth Campaign Department and it mutually satisfactory later proceeding to a business appointment in the London suburbs and Home Counties.

Whether or not you are interested in the long term prospects the work of a Youth Organizer is full of satisfaction. It is varied and challenging. You will receive a salary and a highly competitive field. You will receive a salary and a highly competitive field. You will receive a salary and a highly competitive field.

The terms include a car or car allowance in lieu and pension fund and the assistance schemes are available. Please telephone Alex Dalrymple on 01-224 1967 or write to Frank Baker at P.O. Box 408, London W1A 4UB, quoting reference 251.

PETROLEUM RECOVERY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

has immediate openings for PHD CHEMICAL ENGINEERS to conduct research on improved oil recovery processes. The research programme of the Institute is broad, covering problems of surface phenomena, fluid dynamics, heat and mass transfer, coning, residual oil and carbonate formations. The Institute is located at the University of Calgary. Candidates should forward curriculum vitae and references to: Petroleum Recovery Research Institute, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4, Tel: (403) 282-5722.

Deputy Overseas Police Adviser

(£4700-£6100)

This key appointment will involve advising the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and other government departments on all matters concerning assistance to independent Commonwealth and foreign Police Forces in accordance with HM Government's overseas policy, and inspecting British Dependent Territories Police Forces.

The successful candidate will be responsible for handling all enquiries on overseas Police matters; and will advise on requests by overseas governments for training in UK establishments. Other duties will involve liaison with other countries offering Overseas Police Development and Training assistance programmes, assisting in the selection of officers for overseas service, and participating as a member of the UK Delegation in liaison activities. Considerable travel for inspection and advisory purposes in the UK and abroad will be involved.

Candidates should preferably be under 55 and must have wide Police Service experience, preferably in the UK, at command level (e.g. as Inspector of Constabulary, Chief Constable or Assistant), together with a knowledge of modern police organisation and methods, including training techniques. Knowledge and experience of overseas police systems, and a working knowledge of French will also be desirable.

Starting salary could be above minimum. Non-contributory pension scheme. For full details and an application form, write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote G/855. Closing date 28 August 1974. Candidates who have already applied should not do so again. Foreign and Commonwealth Office

The Army is looking for engineers who'd like to broaden their outlook before settling down to specialise.

If you join the aircraft or electronics industry straight from university you may never know what you're missing in the motor industry. And vice versa.

If you join the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers as an Officer for three years you could be involved in all three engineering fields.

And in the Army you won't have to wait until somebody retires to get management and engineering responsibility.

After six months Officer training at Sandhurst you'll head a section of a field workshop with up to 40 skilled men under your command. (Some of these men will have 'A' levels, HNC or HND qualifications.)

We'll pay you a salary of £1,522 to start with and give you a tax free gratuity of £1,095 when you finish.

And at the end of your three years you'll be in a much better position to decide how to spend the rest of your working life.

You may even decide to stay with us and specialise.

If you have a degree in electrical, mechanical or aeronautical engineering and a Short Service Commission in REME interests you, write to Major J. R. Drew, Dept. D64 Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

Army Officer

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND THE NEWCASTLE AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY (TEACHING)

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR LECTURER/CONSULTANT IN NEUROLOGY

Applications are invited from registered medical practitioners for the appointment of Senior Lecturer in Neurology at the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne. The appointment will be for a period of 5 years, renewable for a further 5 years.

Applicants should possess a higher medical qualification. The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Senate of the University and the Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

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National Maritime Museum Research Assistants

required to fill the following posts at Greenwich:

Ship Archaeologist

to specialise in a particular aspect of the archaeology of ships of the medieval or earlier periods. Duties will cover a variety of projects including gallery displays, departmental information, building and trials of boat replicas, and excavations.

Candidates must have a degree, preferably with 1st or 2nd class honours, or an equivalent qualification, ideally in archaeology or a related subject with scientific bias. They must have a wide knowledge of the archaeology of ships or the ability to acquire this rapidly.

Historical Information Assistant

to join the recently created Historical Section which provides historical information and advice for departments and the public. Duties will include dealing with public enquiries, providing historical background and framework for new displays and related publications, preparing aids to research and developing museum records.

Candidates must have a degree or equivalent qualification, and a strong interest in, and sound knowledge of, maritime history and affairs.

SALARY: R.A. Grade I—between £2,430 and £3,070; R.A. Grade II—between £1,850 and £2,500. Starting salary may be above minima. Level of appointment according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 30 August, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G/T/382.

NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM CHELSEA

Textile Scientist

Conservation of uniforms and flags

The successful candidate for this new appointment will take charge of the Uniform Conservation Department and will be expected to establish a textile conservation laboratory using the most modern techniques. Duties will involve supervising the work of two experienced technicians, advising on storage and display conditions, transport and other relevant matters; and researching into the complex problems presented by the material.

Candidates should normally be aged at least 30 and have a degree in a science subject, or equivalent qualification. They must have a good knowledge of a branch of textile science and an interest in the history of textiles and dyestuffs.

Starting salary, as a Senior Conservation Officer, will be within the range £2,800 and £3,700 according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 22 August, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G/8637.

THE BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS FEDERATION

ECONOMIST-STATISTICIAN

The British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation intends to appoint an Economist-Statistician to develop and improve the statistical service which it provides to the world's metal industries.

The individual appointed, male or female, will be required to prepare reports on current metal statistics and analyses of worldwide statistical trends. He or she will also be responsible for the marketing and sales of statistical data, reports and publications. The public relations aspect will include press statements and special articles on metal statistics and trends for publication in the press of the industrial countries of the world.

A degree in Economics and Statistics is required and knowledge of German and Spanish would be useful. Some experience of economic journalism, professional and publicity work or economic work and analysis in industry is necessary.

The salary will be in accordance with age, qualifications and experience of the applicant.

Applications will be treated in strict confidence and should be sent to: G. S. Somerset, British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation, 7 Highfield Road, Birmingham B15 2ED

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

CHAIR OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Chair of Social Administration will become vacant in October, 1975, on the retirement of Professor T. E. Chester, and applications are invited from candidates with teaching and research interests in the field of Social Administration and Social Policy. The Department of Social Administration is currently responsible not only for the teaching of Social Administration in the University, but also for professional courses in Social Work and courses in Health Service Administration. The salary will be within the normal professional range, with superannuation on benefits. Applicants (one copy suitable for photocopying), giving full details of qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of three persons to whom references may be made, should be sent, not later than September 6th, 1974, to the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote ref. 182/74/7.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "صحة الإنسان"

PARLIAMENT, July 31, 1974

Most difficult days lie ahead for Cyprus: next talks expected to be much tougher

House of Commons

MR CALLAGHAN, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Cardiff, South East, Lab.), reporting on the signing in Geneva last night by himself and the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey of a declaration on Cyprus...

smoothly. The RAF has flown more than 9,000 people to Britain. I am sure the House will agree with me that in the wholly exceptional circumstances obtaining in Cyprus it would be right to depart from established practice and to make no charge against individual United Kingdom citizens for their evacuation.

We must move on as soon as possible to the better and more permanent arrangements. The declaration is the best response which the guarantor powers could make to the situation before them by Security Council resolution 333.

In addition to the two deaths to which I referred in my statement of July 21 I must report with great regret that four British servicemen were killed last week. I have assured their families of the sincerest sympathy of the House.

Help sought for British subjects

REAR ADMIRAL MORGAN-GILES (Winchester, C.), after opening an adjournment debate on Cyprus, said peace still will be on a knife-edge. There is a Russian involvement? In recent years there had been an enormous increase in Soviet naval visits to the eastern Mediterranean and there was a strong Communist Party in Cyprus.

The situation of British residents in Kyrenia who are still in their homes was unsatisfactory. There was no other word to describe it. He hoped the conditions would improve but they would need more cooperation from the Turkish military.

Britain still at square one on sugar

MRS JUDITH HART, Minister for Overseas Development (Lanark, Lab.), in a statement on the Community sugar agreement, said that there is still a large gap in the views of the other members of the Community on this question.

begin our renegotiations that the previous Government's apparently firm commitment that the Community would receive 1.4m tons of sugar was not being met.

Simplified trade procedure

MR BLAKER (Blackpool, South, C.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a statement on the EEC proposals to simplify procedure for trade between the EEC and EFTA countries.

who satisfy certain conditions and who are approved by the Customs either to use certificates which have already been endorsed by Customs or to endorse and issue the certificates themselves without submission to Customs.

Minister revives six rail closures

MR MULLEVY, Minister for Transport, in a written reply on his review of outstanding rail closure cases, said:

I shall be imposing on the Railways Board under Clause 3 of the Railways Act 1962, which receives royal assent today, the Cambrian Coast; Kyle of Lochalsh-Inverness; Ashford, Hastings-Bedford-Blechley; and Stockport-Stalybridge.

Freeing shipbuilding from framework of failure

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Industry (Bristol, South East, Lab.), in a statement on the public ownership of shipbuilding and associated industries, said:

fragmentation of the industry in the major estuaries; and concluded that changes in structure and substantial modernisation were essential to this industry, which is also an important employer in a number of assisted areas, could become an effective force.

The Labour Party election manifesto stated our intention of taking shipbuilding, shiprepairing and marine engineering into public ownership and control.

In view of the history of the last 20 years, the Government believe that necessary changes will not come about while the industry is fragmented private ownership and that public ownership of the major companies (including specialist engine builders) offers the only effective prospect of achieving the objective of enabling British shipbuilding and shiprepairing to survive but to prosper in the highly competitive markets of the world.

Fragmentation

Employment in shiprepair has halved over the past 10 years and stood at 26,000 in 1973. The recently published report on the industry by FA Management Consultants Ltd criticized the excessive

fragmentation of the industry in the major estuaries; and concluded that changes in structure and substantial modernisation were essential to this industry, which is also an important employer in a number of assisted areas, could become an effective force.

Concorde orders 'for the shelf' cannot be contemplated

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Industry, in a statement on Concorde, said:

MR BENN—Anyone working on Concorde over the years has learned to live with a measure of uncertainty and it is much to be regretted that anybody with any responsibility for ordinary business common-sense or for the environment, is an affront to all those concerned with the Concorde project.

Unit for major hazards

MR ROBIN COOK (Edinburgh, Central, Lab.) asked what progress has been made in introducing the unified arrangements for the control of major hazards.

Major hazards cover a much broader field than explosives. They include toxic, flammable, and other substances.

Agricultural tied cottages

MR FRESKIN, Minister for Housing and Construction, in a written reply, said:

MR CRYER (Keighley, Lab.) asked what progress had been made towards abolishing the agricultural tied cottage system.

Action to tighten Rhodesia sanctions

MR ANDREW BENNETT (Stockport, North, Lab.) asked what progress had been made towards tightening sanctions against Rhodesia.

MISS JOAN LESTOR, Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in a written reply, said—Sanctions can best be made more effective by improved international enforcement.

Trade union Bill gets Royal assent

ROYAL ASSENT was given to the following Acts:

Trade Union Act (No 2); Town and Country Amenities (Young Persons); Falkland; Carriage of Passengers; and Health and Safety at Work, etc.

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Minister calls for report on jack-knifing

MR MULLEVY, Minister for Transport, in a written reply, said:

MR MULLEVY, Minister for Transport, in a written reply, said: I have called for a full report of the tragic accident in which a double-decker bus overturned killing 13 people.

Dr in cost of RB-211

MR SHER (Bolsover, Lab.) asked what the Secretary of State had made of the cost of the RB-211 engine, and this compared with previous ones.

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Roll-Royce capital

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Industry, in a written reply, said:

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Industry, in a written reply, said: The various sums so advanced by the Government are to be consolidated into £50m of ordinary shares and £25,265,650 of medium-term Government loan.

The Sandhurst director who became frustrated

On the motion for the adjournment, MR STEPHEN ROSS (Ipswich, Lib.) raised the case for more British history.

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Failures

MR BENN—By any criteria he likes to consider, this industry has not been successful over the years.

MR BENN—By any criteria he likes to consider, this industry has not been successful over the years. It was to do with the 1970-71 arrangement under which the people who work in the industry have to be paid a private solution for which there is no alternative.

Osure of open prisons

ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary, in a written reply, said:

ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary, in a written reply, said: I am sorry to hear that you intend, over the coming months, to close the open prisons at Bala, Rye, Drake Hall, and the other open prisons.

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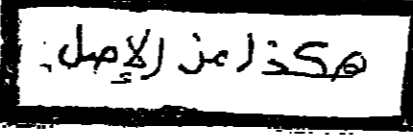
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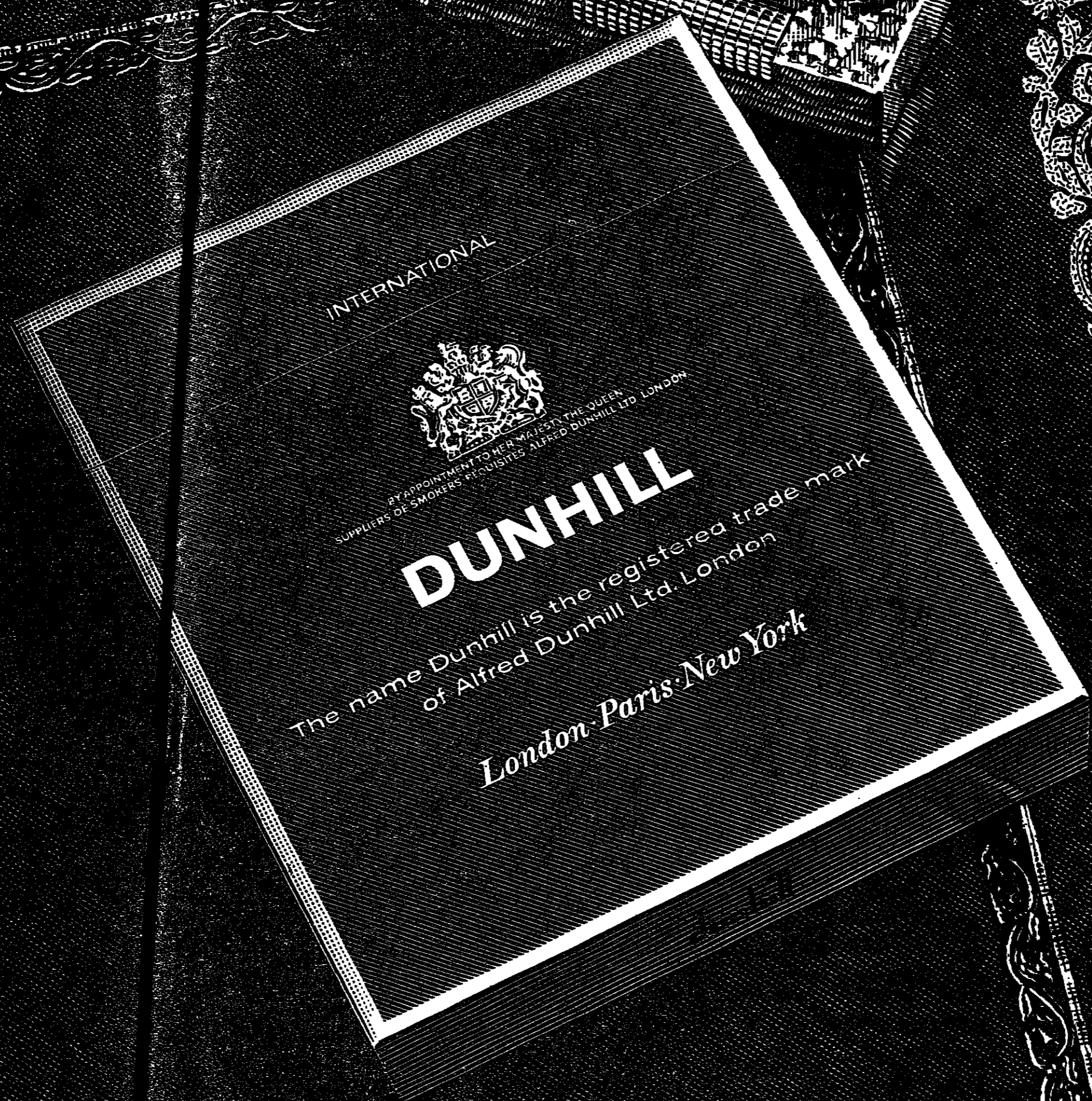
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The view of Britain from over the Wall

The British know what they think about the East Germans: they shine at sport, built the Berlin Wall, own Colditz Castle, export Wartburg cars in increasing numbers and occasionally escape to the West. But what do the East Germans think of us?

Such a question is difficult to answer for two reasons: first, because few East Germans have had any contact with Britain since the end of the war, and they therefore know very little about us and, secondly, because of the impossibility of carrying out any objective tests of the kind by which social psychologists determine how one nation views another.

What would happen, for instance, if it were ascertained by means of questionnaires that the East German stereotype view of the "heroic Soviet people" were not as favourable as it should be? The next best thing is to find out what the ruling Socialist Unity Party (SED) wants its citizens to think about the British, and for this we have authoritative evidence available in the pages of the newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*.

For a journal whose main concern, like that of all Eastern block newspapers, is with agitation and propaganda rather than with human interest, *Neues Deutschland* devotes more attention to background material on the United Kingdom than might be expected. The only country to receive a more detailed treatment is the USSR. Its technique is to discuss some aspect of British life, a tradition or an historic city, and to use this to exemplify the "crisis of capitalism".

A recent article on Nottingham links past and present, with Robin Hood as the symbol of the continuing struggle against the ruling classes: "The struggle against exploitation goes on. During the Middle Ages, people were driven from their land in order to make known their resistance to the feudal lords who drove the peasants from the land... In Nottingham today there exists a political mass movement, fighting for the rights of the workers."

The latter day Robin Hoods have, however, changed their field of activity: "In the mines, the factories, but above all in the University of Nottingham, the communists are strengthening the Left in its unity of action."

Coventry, as the twin town of Dresden in Eastern Germany, is naturally enough progressive and far-sighted. "Where once Lady Godiva protested against her husband's treatment of the peasants, nowadays it is the car workers of the Chrysler plant who are foremost in the struggle against unacceptable working conditions. "With the centuries the people of Coventry have learnt to express their own protest against repression and exploitation."

It is further noted to Coventry's credit that the "progressive students at the Polytechnic who regularly demonstrate their solidarity with the workers and with the people of Chile, have the opportunity in their German department to study Eastern Germany, "an opportunity which is available at few British universities".

In this respect *Neues Deutschland* is right. German studies in Britain are largely confined to Western Germany.

In contrast to one progressive Coventry, Liverpool will need decades "before it has freed itself from the heritage of its past as a centre of the slave trade".

In order to show how little Liverpool has progressed since the nineteenth century, it is described in the terms used by Friedrich Engels in his "Condition of the Working Classes in England 1845": "Liverpool, with all its commerce, grandeur and wealth, treats its workers with the same barbarity" (as Manchester, London and Edinburgh).

Even the slum clearance programme in modern Liverpool receives no credit: "The slums are being demolished only to make way for modern tower blocks for offices and hotels, the buildings with the highest rents and profits for the financiers. Nevertheless, reactionary forces cannot have everything their own way, even in Liverpool. "On the docks and shop floors many of the dockers and workers have developed beyond the mere Trades Unionism of their grandfathers and are fighting a class conscious members of the workers' movement."

In his leisure hours the Englishman pursues strange hobbies such as the refurbishing of abandoned railway lines. But here again the profit motive is never far to seek: "In Britain there are tens of thousands of people who have made old railways their hobby. The devotees of this cult rediscover disused lines, equip them with steam locomotives... revere every signal, every timetable, every station building and every chocolate machine from the last century... And many of them know how to make a tidy profit out of this hobby." In a socialist society, with its belief in the future and in technological progress, such a conscious reversion to the past must appear as the most incontrovertible proof of decadence.

The East German railways, it is interesting to note, which still have a fair proportion of steam locomotives running on main lines, have conservatively retained the nineteenth century imperial designation of *Deutscher Reichsbahn*.

Probably more significant than any of the views in *Neues Deutschland* is the British people and their way of life is the newspaper's preoccupation with the image of Eastern Germany in Britain. In an article on the work of the London branch of the East German State travel agency, *Berolina Neues Deutschland*, concluding that East Germany is enjoying "rapidly increasing popularity", and referred to the "thousands of British tourists who visit that country."

It is especially emphasized that the younger generation in Britain is favourably inclined towards East Germany. One report tells of an East German youth group which visited Sheffield last summer and was entertained by the children of steelworkers: "With these children the boys and girls from Karl-Marx-Stadt enjoyed a fortnight's camping holiday."

The children from our Republic were able to pass on some information about their life in a socialist State. But they also learned quite a lot about the difficulties that are placed in the way of working class children in capitalist Great Britain."

The self-consciousness that such reporting betrays is something more than what we have come to associate with post-war Germany; it is heightened and made more pathetic by the pretensions it reveals.

Jeffrey Johnson
The author lectures in the Department of Foreign Languages at the Birmingham Polytechnic.

A tale of arrest and torture in Cyprus prisons before the coup

On April 21 this year I flew to Cyprus to defend the opposition newspaper *Ethniki* and its editor, Mr Charalambos, against a criminal charge of insulting the then President Makarios. The article which was complained of referred to the purchase by Makarios of a large area of development land in the Seychelles and his plans for building a substantial villa on the site. It commented on the cost and wisdom of such a purchase. The case was reported in the Cyprus press throughout the hearing which lasted until July 8.

My two junior counsel were Mr Kyriacos Savriades, a barrister and member of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr Costas Adamides, an Athens-trained lawyer. The case was of interest in Cyprus because while the law there is substantially the same as English law the Makarios regime had injected into the penal code an article "45A" aimed at curtailing the freedom of the press in relation to the President and it was claimed that no evidence of the truth of the article was permissible.

The hearing was in the district court in Nicosia and during one of the short adjournments I went to the adjoining court where I saw five prisoners being taken out of the court. They were all manacled and the first one was being carried by two policemen and appeared to me to have both legs broken below the knees. The second had no shoes or socks on and all his toenails had been torn off. The other three were obviously badly injured and had to be assisted to the police van. The anguished cries of the womenfolk of these men at the sight was heartrending. One woman came to me in great distress and told me that her husband had also been arrested the previous night at her home and was not in court but in hospital and that she was not allowed to see him, even though she promised not to talk to the press. I promptly reported this matter to the Committee of Human Rights in Nicosia. Two days later I was passing the House of Representatives in Nicosia where I saw a large demonstration of women with placards, saying: "Don't torture our men" and similar slogans. I was informed later that a few of them managed to get into

the house and stop the proceedings. Torture in prisons under Makarios was commonplace as I was informed by Mr Geoffrey Garrett (Executive Chairman of Justice) who had made a tour of the prisons and interviewed many of the prisoners who suffered. Only one judge had the courage to protest and he did so in a very forthright speech in his court at Larnaka. His name is Judge Takis Orphanides and I pay special tribute to him because he was a district judge and no High Court judge ever did the same. He was promptly publicly attacked by Makarios who said in a newspaper something about Judge Orphanides but would not disclose what it was.

The rapid slide into a police state while I was there could be observed simply by reading the newspapers. Eoka B was banned at a time when they were comparatively inactive. This enabled the special forces of Makarios to arrest and charge a number of people who were being members of that body. There was a group of secret police who led the arrests and also conducted the tortures. The torture chambers and the torture instruments were discovered and photographed when the coup took place. Makarios formed a special body called the "tactical force". It consisted of about 3,000 young men who were charged a number of people who were untrained, undisciplined, over armed and over paid. They could override the regular police and turn a police inspector out of his office and take over themselves.

There was a group of this body that shot four young English people on the road to Larnaka, killing one young man and wounding the other three—two of them young women. Makarios then embarked upon a number of purges. He personally dismissed a large number of police, civil servants and teachers; not on the ground that they were lacking ability but simply on the ground that they were not loyal to him. Anyone aggrieved by his or her dismissal was invited by Makarios to come forward and establish his or her loyalty.

On Monday, July 8, the editor of *Ethniki* was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Next day my junior Kyriacos Savriades and I settled a notice of appeal and an application to the High Court for bail. It was lodged on Wednesday and the application was to be heard in the High Court on Monday. On Thursday, July 11, he rang me up and said he had an appointment in Nicosia and would meet me between 10.30 and 11 p.m. He did not turn up. At 6 am on Friday I was telephoned by his brother and informed that he had been arrested on Thursday night. Within half an hour I was on my way to Nicosia in his brother's car. Before going to the court I telephoned the chairman of the Cyprus bar, Mr Lefcos Clerides, who told me that my second junior Costas Adamides was the next person to be arrested. I arrived at the court to find a large number of police assembled outside and at the door of the court room six men lined up on either side with machine guns. Only two of them were in tactical force uniforms and the rest were dressed in shirts and slacks.

Kyriacos and four other men were then brought to the court, manacled and gagged and badly injured. They sat on chairs and their manacled hands were removed. I then went to Kyriacos, squeezed his hand, and asked him what had happened. He said that they had been tortured through the night but that he was as badly injured as the others. He thought his ribs had been broken and in fact he had ribs broken. I took a sharp look at the other four and was obvious that they all had injuries.

When the judge came just in the front of the court I fixed him with a stare throughout the proceedings. The police asked for a command for eight days and ordered no evidence.

Kyriacos moved slowly to the witness box and holding the sides with sweat pouring down his face spoke for 10 hours, giving the details of tortures and indignities which he had been subjected to during the night. It was a very courageous performance. He put up his shirt and showed some of the bruises on his chest and stomach. The only time his voice broke was when he told the court of the threat by the torturers to kill his son Dinos who is a young officer in the National Guard.

The other four prisoners also gave evidence of the tortures perpetrated on them and how the man with broken ribs managed to do it without gasping for breath. I do not know. The judge retired and went to see Mr Savriades, a High Court judge who I visited next day. He told me that I was sitting in the front of the court staring at him and that he was worried. Savriades told him to refuse the eight day remand and grant only three days, with an order for medical examination by doctors on each side.

On Saturday morning I went to see His Honour Judge Savriades and spent nearly two hours with him. He is, like all the other High Court judges and many district judges, a member of the English bar. He is a nice man and treated me with frankness and courtesy. He said that all the judges were well aware of the torturing of prisoners and he had seen similar rights to the ones I had seen; that they were trying to do something to stem it but that I should realize the difficulties they were up against. I asked whether the efforts of any of the judiciary had resulted in a single torturer being charged with causing grievous bodily harm to which he replied that he had not seen any efforts have failed. I felt sorry for him because I think he was ashamed and shocked and had tried to do something but could not see a way of putting an end to the torturing.

During the day I arranged appointments to see the Attorney General and the Minister of Justice on Monday, July 15. I wanted to see the Attorney General who is a member of Gray's Inn, to ask why he had never prosecuted a torturer. I wanted to see the Minister of Justice and remind him that when he was kidnapped by Eoka B he was treated well and released in his promise not to torture his members, and to ask him why he had so shamefully failed to keep that promise.

Not a single appointment were made before the coup which took place on the Monday. On Monday, July 15, I set out for Nicosia with my family and a group of friends. We were very frustrated by the coup which took place on the Monday.



Before the coup: President Makarios with members of the National Guard.

Stephen Terrell
© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974.

South Africa throws caution to the winds in Namibia

Namibia has long been South Africa's Achilles heel: and in Namibia, it is the Ovambos of the north who provide the biggest threat to the strategic area of the Caprivi Strip which stretches South African military and police resources to the full.

The increasing confrontation between the Ovambo members of the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) and their puppet government which is backed by Pretoria.

There has been guerrilla activity in the Caprivi Strip since 1966 and South Africa has been steadily building up her forces there ever since. It was the Ovambo led strikes at the end of 1971 and the beginning of 1972 that not only paralysed Namibia for a time but set off a chain reaction of guerrilla warfare still being felt in the Republic.

The Ovambo boycott of the Ovamboland Bantustan elections of August 1 and 2 last year when only 2.3 per cent of the total electorate of 42,000 voted, was a masterpiece of political organization and a severe setback for both the Bantustan authorities and Pretoria. It was followed, inevitably, by a repression whose most overt evidence has been the series of brutal public floggings that have disgraced the puppet government and Pretoria alike.

They are clearly part of a concerted effort to smash SWAPO and provide the background to current events in the region. South Africa has just announced the presence of its army.

The quote of the year appears in the South African Digest of June 21 in which the dangers of the war against the guerrillas are examined and where it is stated that rather than killing the guerrillas South Africa prefers to take prisoners. "The latter alternative is the preferred one because South Africa has long made a practice of trying to win the hearts and minds of Black Africa."

The floggings are only one aspect of a growing harassment of Namibians who will be the guerrillas South Africa prefers to take prisoners. "The latter alternative is the preferred one because South Africa has long made a practice of trying to win the hearts and minds of Black Africa."

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considerable political significance because of the South African desire to crush SWAPO by banning it as it is now deemed— from Pretoria's point of view— to be a threat to the security of the region. The nature of the case being brought against the SWAPO officials—that they have written to Sam Nujoma asking for SWAPO's liberation army to free Namibia— indicates Pretoria's desire for grounds to ban SWAPO in Namibia by linking it with the external "guerrilla" SWAPO movement.

Most interesting from the international viewpoint is the fact that the trial has attracted observers from both the Swedish and American embassies in Pretoria, and then before the case was adjourned, the British embassy also announced that it would send an observer; subsequently, the British government declared that in future it will send observers to all political trials in Windhoek.

The whole Namibian picture was further complicated for the South African authorities when SWAPO recently called attention to an alleged massacre in Caprivi in October 1968 when SWAPO claimed, 63 people were killed by South African troops. Then, last month, there was an announcement by a Swedish television team that had been in the Caprivi Strip to the effect that there had been another more recent massacre in which 105 Namibians were killed; this called forth a denial from Mr Botha, the South African Minister of Defence last week who described the allegation as "absolute nonsense".

It is hardly surprising therefore, that on June 14 Mr Botha announced that the South African army was in the Caprivi Strip; until then Pretoria had stated that only the police were there.

The South African army is fully operational in Caprivi and is conducting a low intensity warfare against any possible insurgency from across the border. The build-up—according to official South African sources—has been since last year, but according to SWAPO, the army has been there for years. The presence of the army was announced by the Minister in a newspaper which stated that he saw hundreds of South African troops at Mpaccha.

Pretoria now admits that it is waging a relentless anti-guerrilla battle along parts of an almost 1,500-mile border which includes Kaokoveld near the island of Ovamboland, Kavang-West and East Caprivi.

Six years South African police had spearheaded the fight the Minister claimed, and had the heaviest casualties. Now from strategic National Servicemen are regularly lifted and co-opted to selected spots for

patrol duty. It is indicative of shortages of men that during the weekend of June 14 to 17 the Ovamboland Bantustan Government discussed plans to establish black military units to fight the guerrillas and also decided to place all SWAPO leaders in a special camp indefinitely.

The increase in militarization of the Caprivi Strip must be set against a double background: that of rising Namibian hostility to the South African presence in their country; and against the United Nations mandate to South Africa. Not only has the United Nations declared the mandate at an end and the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Commission of Jurists has said that South Africa is illegally in Namibia, but even in terms of the original League of Nations mandate, South Africa is in essence contravening article four, which says: "... no military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory."

It is appropriate to ask what the British Government policy towards this territory is now that South Africa has announced to the world her formal violation of the old mandate.

Guy Arnold
The author is preparing a book on the conflict in Southern Africa.

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EVERY PACKET CARRIES
A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

The Times Diary

Brokers weeping into their brandy

grim scene with great relish. A sober research analyst drinking the bitter details. "Stockbrokers are going broke this year. Firms are just surviving or merging so they can strip away half their overheads. The only way for them to survive is to sack half their staff. They've guessed instinctively that within a year half the stockbroking firms in existence now would 'ave gone bankrupt or merged."

The feeling on the floor, said the broker, is miserable. "There's a sense of impending doom. The prospects for the economic future are horrifying. He offered a story about a colleague who used to earn £15,000 a year and now supplements his £30 a week with another £30 by working on Sundays in a market."

A dealer with 45 years at the stock exchange who works entirely on commission said it was "almost a miracle" that he was still in the business, but the brandy drinking broker went one better. "It hasn't been as bad as this in the experience of anyone there aged 80."

According to the reports in *J. Lions* and *Slaters*, the other exchange pub, many have left in search of less stricken fields. Those left behind complained of boredom. "We try to generate a bit more business," said a dealer in equities. "But usually we just sit down and play pound note poker." (You play with money instead of cards, using the serial numbers.) But a chummy broker in the Bar Sinister at *J. Lions* had discovered a still more congenial activity. "I drink and eat more than I used to. In the past I didn't have the time."

ELEPHANTS HAVE RIGHT OF WAY

Today's road sign, a realistic bowing to the inevitable, was photographed in Uganda by Sir James Cook of *Budleigh Salterton*.

Black ballet

People at the Sadler's Wells Theatre stand in awe of the Dance Theatre of Harlem, the all-black classical ballet company who opened their next work. "They are very tall for ballet dancers," said one of the staff. "Some of them could take on the Harlem Globetrotters. And they all work so hard."

Arthur Mitchell, who founded the company, started as a tap dancer but became a leading dancer with the New York City Ballet and was there 20 years. His ballet school now has 1,500 pupils, and the company has 25 dancers and a healthy income which helps match the Ford Foundation grant.

Mitchell is a colorful, dynamic and believes that the discipline of dance helps build better people. "When the ghetto kids come and start to study, they not only dance better—they look better, walk better and feel better."

The school is run on an open-door principle. "If you've got a

Old time doom

I continue my occasional series of reports on doomwatchers with Lord Shinwell, who in his speech in the Lords on Tuesday smacked less of doom than resignation. We lack effective leadership," he said, adding: "If their leaders told people the awful truth, he believed the people would be more willing to make the sacrifices necessary for survival."

Shinwell, who will be 90 in October, is certainly the oldest doomwatcher in the business. Atings reveals that he began as long ago as 1921. Then he wrote, in *Forward*, with the kind of

kid who weighs 300 pounds", says Mitchell, "why shouldn't she study too? At least all our kids are doing it because their parents want them to. That's why we have been able to do so much so fast—because we are working with raw material, not preconceived notions."

One of his dancers, Virginia Johnson, confirms his attitude: "I used to be twice this weight. I wouldn't have got a chance with any other company because I was tall, I was heavy and I was black." Another, Brenda Garner, was a student at the Royal Ballet School in London for two years. She said: "Although I am a British subject, I had to go to America to find a company I could dance with."



warnings about a possible military takeover which are being echoed here, his scenario then was that "workers' government would try to nationalize the banks, and the capitalists would enlist the support of the army to resist the move. In that case, the Government must arm its supporters and take steps to disarm the rebels."

Three years later he was still forecasting trouble, though less explicitly. "The conflict will come," he said, "the talking of labour relations & public ownership and non of us can prevent it."

As a minister, Shinwell's doomwatching changed character, becoming chiefly an exhortation to people to work hard and be cheerful.

In the 50s and 60s Shinwell gave dire warnings about every-

thing. Industrial disputes, Labour Party divisions, the economy, south-east Asia, German nuclear energy, the coal industry—nothing escaped his baleful tongue. In 1970 he brought it all together with a speech

"The world is crazier than ever," he said. "There is more disorder, more insecurity and more uncertainty than existed at the beginning of this century." And again: "What I believe is likely to occur almost inevitably is a great conflict rising out of South-east Asia and spreading throughout the world."

At the time his latest book appeared last year, his despair was complete. The book's message was that nothing ever improved. All the grand hopes with which the century began remained unfulfilled. Things were getting a little worse all the time.

Numbers

F. John Smith of Royston points to a new peril in store for us this autumn: the numbers plural will end with N, and there is sure to be great competition for those ending in 10N.

The motorists of Hull, says Smith, will vie for RAT 10N and FIA 10N, while Colwynham will have an OPT 10N. Hampshire will enjoy a MOT 10N, a POT 10N and a NOT 10N, and we can expect ACT 10N from Lincolnshire. Merseyside will have a full complement of plates long enough to burden us with INFLAT 10N.

Graham Nicholls, curator of the Johnson Birthplace Museum at Lichfield, received an envelope containing advertising material proclaiming the worth of knowledge to be found in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. It was addressed to Dr S. Johnson, Johnson House, Lichfield.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE SOURCE OF SCANDAL

The police have now established that Mr Short never had an account with the Swiss bank and that the documents which purported to show that he did were indeed forgeries. Mr Short and his family must have had an extremely unpleasant fortnight; during that time he was subject to inquiries which he clearly resented and to the unpleasantness of having had a totally false allegation made against him which he was waiting to see disproved. It was not the fault of the press that a fortnight elapsed while the matter was being cleared up, and the press inquiries, so far as we know, were put with courtesy and for the most part through his office. Yet an innocent man has had a painful time and that is a matter for regret and sympathy.

What is even more serious is that the forger must have had some intention to discredit Mr Short who is after all a very senior member of the Labour Government. One says "some intention" because the motivation of the forger is not completely clear. The forger must have known that the truth would be established. He cannot therefore have expected to do lasting damage to Mr Short, who was bound to be vindicated when the truth came out. He probably hoped to create a general impression of public corruption. He may also have hoped that the members of Parliament to whom he sent the documents would be completely taken in by them, and would use them as the basis of charges in Parliament without attempting verification. In this

way he may have hoped to discredit a wider circle of politicians as well.

No one yet knows who the forger was. It was, however, not an unconsidered or casual forgery since it certainly required considerable preparation. Suitable Swiss bank documents, either blank or belonging to some genuine account, had to be obtained. They had to be doctored and at least in the case of the document which purported to be an account sheet, a type-writer face not normally available had to be obtained. It could all have been done by one person, but that person would have had to devote considerable care and preparation to his work, and he would have had to have access to confidential paper. Of course the accidental acquisition of Swiss bank documents may have prompted the idea of forgery in some irresponsible person's mind.

In modern times political forgery has been used by the KGB, and perhaps by other secret services. It is important therefore to track down the responsibility in this case. The temptation to use this method and the apparent possibility of its success do reflect the measures of corruption which now circulate widely in Britain. Both Mr Heath and Mr Wilson have concurred in the decision not to hold any public inquiry into the Poulson matter. The Labour Party has not held an inquiry into the corruption in the North East. Some individuals have been convicted in the Poulson case, but the public has no general account of what occurred and the real extent of

the corruption has not been determined. Rumours therefore flourish because the public knows that corruption has occurred, and knows that it has been proved against certain individuals who are now in prison, but does not know, or feel that it knows, the whole story. That is the burden of Mr Milne's complaint and in this Mr Milne is right.

The legal profession has a special responsibility. An undue desire to protect the legal process, even at the expense of other processes of public inquiry, has led, for instance, to the scandalous example of the Thalidomide case. No adequate inquiry has ever been conducted into the responsibility for these appalling mutilations, though it is clear that they resulted directly from the sale of an inadequately tested drug by the Distillers Company.

The youngest of the children born with these tragic defects are twelve years old this year. Newspaper inquiries have been stopped by the law of contempt in order to protect legal proceedings which have already lasted for nearly twelve years and could well last for twenty. By a decision reached yesterday they are also stopped because the Distillers Company have a right to protection—because they were disclosed in another action—in those very documents which might help to determine their responsibility. This is the situation of the law, but that it should be the situation of the law is a matter for which every individual lawyer ought to feel the most profound concern and shame.

Who will lead against inflation?

From Mr Douglas Eden
Sir, As a prospective Labour Parliamentary candidate, my sense of concern at Parliament's increasing irrelevance and loss of public respect has developed into alarm.

Following Reg Prentice's call at the weekend for a Government "prepared to risk unpopularity by telling people the unvarnished truth about the critical economic situation", two of his Cabinet colleagues on Monday took a directly contrary view. The Trade Secretary, in a speech to the World Trade Centres Association, and the Chancellor, in his budget statement, demonstrated clearly that, so far as they are concerned, the present Government is not the one Mr Prentice has in mind.

They prefer to treat a few of inflation's symptoms rather than attack the virus itself, at least this side of a general election. The patient has pneumonia and is being given cough mixture instead of penicillin by a doctor who tells him he only has a cold and penicillin might make it worse.

Your leader on Tuesday (July 23) and Lord Chalfont's article on Monday (July 22) put the issue clearly and accurately. Spiralling inflation presents a far greater threat to the living standards, security and independence of ordinary people than early, controlled and even-handed inflation. It is sapping our will to live and work together democratically. It is providing an opportunity for those who wish to replace Parliamentary democracy with another creed to exert an influence out of all proportion to their numbers.

The country needs strong, firm and honest leadership which can renew our faith in our democratic system, and it must start by telling the people the truth about the crisis. If Parliament fails to provide this leadership, it will become totally irrelevant and people like me must seriously ask ourselves why we should seek election to it.

My immediate problem as a Labour candidate is the increasing strain being placed on the Labour coalition by a series of issues, the most vital and urgent of which is inflation. The Labour Party and its Prime Minister and various of his colleagues remain silent on such controversies or support aspects of opposing views on different occasions.

In as broad a coalition as the Labour Party now is, this represents one method of leadership devised to hold the coalition together, but it carries with it the risk of undermining and even destroying popular respect for Parliament's authority. The alternative is to lead from a position of strong conviction with a clear determination to explain the situation, impose the necessary policies and restore the integrity of Parliament.

This would be course put the coalition at risk, but if strong leadership cannot save it, the question must be asked if anything can in the difficult months ahead. There are far more constructive and honest ways for political leaders to exploit the fact that these prices are desired for survival than are being exercised at present.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS EDEN,
Prospective Labour Parliamentary Candidate for Berwick-upon-Tweed, Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.

From Professor I. F. Pearce
Sir, As one of the signatories of the letter to the Prime Minister referred to by Professor G. Maynard (The Times, July 27), may I add a purely personal word of explanation?

I do not believe that it makes sense to try to identify some single cause of world inflation. Obviously there is an element of truth in Professor Maynard's claim that when wages rise governments may feel bound to increase the money supply as soon as the inevitable shortage makes itself felt. But one might equally argue that buoyant demand encourages wage increases since there is much less pressure to resist wage demands when these can be recouped by raising prices.

In the same way we might follow up Professor Maynard's claim that rises in world commodity prices contributed to inflation by asking what caused the world commodity price rises. The fact that these prices are now declining is a clear indication that some part of the phenomenon was due to speculation triggered off by uncertainty in an inflationary world.

The truth is that inflation is an organic disease which affects the whole body. One symptom feeds upon another. The important thing is not to know how to disentangle the subtle chain of cause and effect but to know how to break it, if Professor Maynard agrees, as he says he does, that an increase in the quantity of money is both necessary and sufficient for inflation, then he must equally agree that one sure way to stop inflation is to stop printing money. And this was our point.

We suggested also that the power of trade unions to create inflation is no stronger than the willingness of government to validate wage increases by providing, in one way or another, the cash to meet them. The maintenance of buoyant demand through budget deficits is one such way.

At a time when the market rate of interest is 16 per cent almost the whole of industry's current financial needs are met free of charge of retained profits earned as a consequence of buoyant demand. When we return to the old fashioned idea that money means control over goods and resources which are in limited supply and that those who want control of resources should pay the market price, then and only then will world inflation cease.

Yours faithfully,
I. F. PEARCE, Professor of Economics,
The University,
Southampton, Hampshire.

From Dr F. R. Leavis
Sir, Your leader, "Only Thirty Against Inflation", of Friday, July 26, illustrates very notably why I know I must give thanks for the continued existence of The Times. It doesn't follow from my saying that I really like the way in which your attitude is expressed. For instance, I think—as you seem to do—that the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition judged soundly in believing, both of them, "Mr Healey's actions to be politically astute."

I intend no censure on you in this comment: things are as they are and entail considerations of necessity. You could hardly argue that you were appealing to "undemocratic" conceptions of the "country" and the "electorate" in committing yourself (eg) to the following:

"It is neither realistic nor flattering for Mr Wilson and Mr Heath to make a matter of course that the electors in the autumn will care more about how the Opposition voted on the easement of rates than about the country's survival. They will compare the will and the ability of all three parties to tackle inflation at its roots—at its real roots in sound budgetary and fiscal policies."

A politician's business is to win the next election. The "democratic" electorate is a vast one, and pretty comprehensive; it is "undemocratic" now to question the propriety of giving the vote to adolescents of eighteen. A statesman must be a politician, and a politician knows that it is undemocratic to entertain seriously such notions of any mobilizable majority as are implied here: "They will compare the will and ability of all three parties to tackle inflation at its roots..."

I am not intending to suggest that I think your stating resonantly the country's need of a statesman capable of a "fight" against inflation as Winston Churchill fought the Nazis" absurd and pointless: The economic crisis imposes itself as the immediate problem that must be met—honestly, intelligently and courageously, and it is well that the facts should be proclaimed as you proclaim them. One can only hope that the challenge will be taken up—sufficiently insisted on, it may be so as to issue in effective action.

But no problem will be permanently solved if the crisis of civilization is thought of as merely an economic one; humanity will not be saved. There is urgent need to fight at once for due recognition of that menacing truth; the battle will be at best prolonged and desperate. Will The Times lend itself to the encouragement of those intent on winning that battle?

The sickness of humanity today is that it has nothing to believe in but economic growth, money, equality and welfare."

Yours etc,
F. R. LEAVIS,
12 Bulstrode Gardens,
Cambridge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Patient and doctor relationship

From Mr C. W. S. Marris
Sir, Towards the end of his long letter of complaint (July 29) Professor Allen asks three questions.

First: "Has a patient no right of criticism without the risk of penalty?" Since by "penalty" he means being removed from the list of a GP whose advice he declines to accept and against whose professional conduct he wishes to complain, the answer must be "Yes". But few other people would regard this as a penalty.

Second: "Is there a special relationship between local hospital consultants and GPs which transcends that between patients and their doctors?" By which he means "Did my GP kick me off his list at the consultant's request?" Anyone who knows the relationship between GPs and consultants will agree that the suggestion is so absurd as to infer a persecution complex. The consultant would be asking the GP to surrender his independence and to reduce his income without being able to offer any benefit in return.

Third: "What redress has a patient got in the case of unsatisfactory medical attention?" Courtesy suggests that he should first complain direct to the doctor concerned. Second, he can complain formally to the Family Practitioner Committee. Third, he can bring a civil action for damages, a course which should commend itself to Professor Allen since the doctor's conduct will then be judged by laymen. (The scope of course, if he can find one, employ a solicitor whose competence has been formally tested since admission.)

But satisfactory medical treatment depends on the patient's trust in his doctor and no administrative safeguard is an adequate substitute for this trust.

So long as Professor Allen tries to dictate the management of his own case he will continue to get unsatisfactory results. His dissatisfaction will feed his general distrust of doctors and his problem will be self-perpetuating.

Yours faithfully,
C. W. S. MARRIS,
11 Uplands Avenue,
Bromford,
Wolverhampton,
July 29.

From Mr A. M. Gordhandas

Sir, Professor Allen's letter raises very important issues. It is more than a matter of administrative procedure; the relationship is based entirely on faith. It is this basic faith which helps to cure him. Drugs, physiotherapy, surgery, psycho-analysis are

all necessary at various times and at various stages in a patient's treatment. But unless the patient has faith in the doctor, effectiveness of all these remedies is greatly reduced.

Mind affects the body and the body affects the mind and any kind of treatment affects both, and the patient's relationship with the doctor affects his mind which, in turn, affects the body, thus causing such complexities, especially in chronic disorders or when pain is an important factor, that it becomes more or less impossible to find out whether it is the treatment, or the kind words and sympathetic attitude, or some natural defence mechanism which has cured the patient.

It follows that a patient should be able to choose his own doctor and if he loses faith he should be able to change him. This is exactly where the NHS breaks down. In a small place, especially with group practices, choice of a general practitioner is very difficult and in a district general hospital choice of a specialist is sometimes impossible because very often there is only one consultant in a specialty.

Until, and unless a system is devised in which a patient has a choice of a doctor and the doctor has a sufficient vested interest in the patient to see that when the patient exercises his choice, he (the doctor) benefits, such instances will be commonplace. As it stands, the system brings out the worst in both the patient and the doctor. A bad patient is not a bad patient because he demands on a doctor and a bad doctor responds with doing the legal minimum required of him and nothing more. The only reason the system has worked well till now is the tremendous gear will built up over years and years between the general public and the medical profession. Now that the system has slowly eroded the good will, the relationship is getting sour.

Professor Allen has been a victim of an administrative system which does not recognize these important principles. Unfortunately, for every one articulate, vocal and literate patient like Professor Allen, there are thousands who suffer in silence.

Lastly, I am sure, Professor Allen is not an administrative system which has a sense of infallibility is a prerogative of the medical profession only. It is a part of the nature of a human being in power, no better exemplified than in the utterings of a doctrinaire politician dealing with the "Yours faithfully,
A. M. GORDHANDAS,
43 Cliff Gardens,
Scunthorpe,
South Humberside,
July 29.

A referendum on EEC membership

From Mr Richard Carswell

Sir, It is astonishing how glibly some politicians are sliding into an acceptance of a referendum on membership of the European Community, without examining its constitutional implications. After 15 years of debate and repeated applications by both Conservative and Labour Governments, Britain finally joined the Community in 1973. The terms of membership were subjected to lengthy consultation between MPs and their constituents between July and October, 1971, and subsequently debated and voted on in Parliament on October 28, 1971. The treaty was duly ratified by Parliament after lengthy debate in 1972.

Those who opposed these decisions want to reopen the whole question, but this time they no longer trust the Parliament. In the words of Mr Enoch Powell "is the personification of the people of Britain; its independence is synonymous with their independence; its supremacy is synonymous with their self-preservation and freedom." Their demand for a referendum of all the British people to override, if necessary, the will of Parliament.

If a referendum were actually wanted by the electorate, and no evidence has yet been adduced that this is so, then first Parliament would have to decide by suitable legislation, determined by a free

vote of all its MPs, to divest itself of its constitutional responsibilities by transferring its powers on this issue to the electorate voting in a referendum.

If Parliament so decided, the question of the issue to be put to the electorate would arise. Britain is legally a member of the Community. The electorate would have to be asked whether Britain should abrogate its treaty obligation and negotiate her withdrawal. It would be a momentous decision which would require a clear public commitment.

Many people would still be uncertain. Those who have doubts must have an opportunity to give voice to their doubts. There are two alternative methods. The first would give voters the choice of three answers, ie: Yes, No, and let Parliament decide. The second, perhaps more practicable method, would provide for people not willing to take on the burden of decision by taking account of abstentions from voting.

In the latter case a positive decision to withdraw from the Community would require a vote of only 50 per cent of the whole electorate. Without such safeguards there would be a danger that one of the most momentous decisions in history might be reached by default.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD CARSWELL,
32 Portland Place, W11,
July 28.

Dispute at government printing plants

From Mr Julian Critchley

Conservative MP for Aldershot
Sir, When will we see the results of Mr Michael Foot's attempts to solve the disputes at all HMSO printing plants?

There are three main disputes between the unions and HMSO. Two are over pay; the third is an inter-union demarcation dispute similar to the one affecting Odhams, Watford. The pay dispute is common to all seven HMSO plants. It has stopped the printing of Hansard, government Bills, pension books, saying stamps and telephone directories.

As MP for Farnborough I am particularly concerned at the stoppage of production of telephone directories. Work on them ceased at HMSO Harrow on April 1 and at HMSO Gateshead on July 15. These two presses produce all the 65 Yellow Pages and most of the alphabetical directories.

The four and a half month stoppage at Harrow already has had serious effects. Unless both plants resume work quickly, the employment prospects for the staff of Thomson Yellow Pages (in my constituency and elsewhere) will become very bleak since their staff of over 600 depend upon regular output of directories from HMSO.

Publication delays in the first half of 1974 have already resulted in lost sales of over £1m. If the delays continue, not only will this figure rise sharply (possibly to £5m), but the company's activities will grind to a halt. This can only cause redundancy. At the same time, the Post Office is losing revenue at a rate of £1m per day. The Post Office's finances are in a parlous state.

Although Mr Foot personally chaired a conciliation meeting on July 8, three weeks later there is

still no sign of a solution. Surely the Government ought to be capable of setting an example in resolving its own labour disputes more speedily than this? Mr Foot has intervened in a more recent dispute at Odhams, where he successfully negotiated a resumption of work. It seems odd, to say the least, that he cannot be equally effective in negotiating a settlement at government printing plants.

Yours sincerely,
JULIAN CRITCHLEY,
House of Commons,
July 29.

VAT on works of art

From Mr Norman St John-Stevens
Conservative MP for Chelmsford
Sir, You published recently a picture of Mr Hugh Jenkins, Minister responsible for the Arts, clapping what appeared to be a piece of modern sculpture, which was engaging enough. You informed us in the caption beneath that "Mr Jenkins's intention is to surround himself with the work of living artists only", which is an interesting item of information.

Would it, however, not be more useful if Mr Jenkins could persuade his colleagues to zero-rate for value-added tax the work of living creative artists? This would really help artists. And, while he is about it, could he not throw in the work of writers and musicians? And, for even better measure, do not theatre and concert tickets deserve exemption? And what of public museum acquisitions?

Incidentally, whatever happened to public lending right? Had the Conservative government remained in office this would have been law by now and the long standing injustice to authors righted.

Yours sincerely,
NORMAN ST JOHN-STEVENS,
House of Commons,
July 28.

PLANNING ANOTHER BANKRUPT STATE INDUSTRY

With an apparently unshakable consistency, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday made it plain that a Labour Government gives early priority to the complete nationalization, at an undisclosed cost to public funds, of the shipbuilding industry. Whether moderate minded taxpayers, who are also voters, will share his enthusiasm for spending more than £100m on buying fine publicly quoted companies presently free of state shareholdings is surely the kind of question to which a Cabinet colleague with Exchequer experience has recently addressed himself.

Whatever the status of the document issued by Mr Benn ahead of a White Paper giving the detailed proposals for legislation, it is now beyond argument that the next general election will be dominated by Labour's industrial policies and their relevance to any government's ability to control inflation.

Existing state industries are ridden with debts and deficits, propped up by colossal revenue subsidies, and foreign loans on their capital accounts.

The creation of a British Shipbuilding Corporation at this crucial period of time implies a conviction from the appropriate Cabinet faction bordering on the fanatical.

This is not the moment to divert the shipbuilding industry's attention away from the central task of maintaining the present:

record order book, worth £1,426m, including huge export contracts, while remedying the past neglect in our shipyards with a long needed programme of capital modernization. Managers have enough to do just struggling to cope with cost inflation, while the enterprises over which the state already has some sway, through shareholdings and special loans, can hardly benefit, at least in the short term, from another upheaval in their structure and systems of control.

If Mr Benn's intention was to create confusion both among shipbuilders as well as their customers, then he has succeeded. The terms of reference of the new corporation are not set out, yet the Government proposes to arm itself with wide ranging powers of intervention whatever those terms, and there is silence on how and what compensation will be paid (but a threat is given to those who divest themselves of any assets in the interim). What happens to naval constructors in politically sensitive markets? Has there been any research on changing world markets for ships in the light of the changed oil situation? Are depressed stock market values for shares unfair to holders threatened with state valuations?

All these, and the other pertinent questions, do not deny the existence of a strong case for redefining a national policy for shipbuilding. Past neglect by companies and governments,

often indiscriminate in their aid programmes, is evident in Britain's slippage from world leadership in shipbuilding. A generation ago our yards commanded 26 per cent of world tonnage registered but the annual output is now only 3.6 per cent and we have been passed by Japan, Sweden, West Germany, Spain and France. Cases of management and labour failures are well documented, yet what is no less relevant has been the inability of various political administrations to act upon the obvious, ensuring that the huge sums deployed after the Geddes report in the mid-sixties yielded new facilities, promoted more specialization, and encouraged regrouping from positions of strength rather than during liquidity crises.

Mr Benn believes he has the answers in a state monopoly. Yet shipbuilding is an international industry in which some of our private enterprises can survive, given aid when normal capital markets shy at the risks, alongside partially or fully publicly owned groups, whose record with freer access to taxpayer moneys has been mixed, to say the least. The scenario presented by last year's Booz Allen study of shipbuilding's prospects had stimulated a new unity of purpose. This is now to be destroyed, which will please world rivals who have seen our industry overcome dire difficulties to secure at least three years' stable employment.

A VICTORY WHICH WILL DO IAN SMITH NO GOOD

As was expected Mr Ian Smith and the Rhodesian Front won all the white seats in the Rhodesian Parliament, though not without a challenge. Dr Abner Palley narrowly lost the seat which would have enabled him to become the voice of anti-Smith whites, a not inconsiderable number, and his thoughtful voice is lost to the opposition.

With this result Mr Smith professes to be overjoyed. He thinks it has obliterated the arguments of the opposition led by Mr Gibbs for fresh efforts to negotiate with the African National Council. However, Mr Smith may now feel in a stronger position to resume negotiations with a few more concessions. A number of his senior ministers did not stand at the election or have resigned office to permit an infusion of new blood; among those retiring being the successful finance minister Mr Wrathall, and the less successful foreign minister, Mr Howman. But the more important withdrawal is that of Mr Lardner-Burke, whose hardline influence on such matters as detention may be less pervasive if he goes to the Senate, and even less so if he succeeds Mr Dupont in the presidential office in September. Mr Smith might open a new

chapter with the Bishop by rescinding the detention of Mr Edson Sibhole.

With a new and young team behind him, and his opponents nowhere, Mr Smith could feel he is now in a position to make some concessions to the Bishop which he refused last year, partly because the Rhodesian Front bourgeois set limits to any sort of flexibility. This is not at all certain, but he has said that he will call a round table conference of African groups. But unless the ANC attended it, it would convince nobody, and to get them to attend he has, at least in posture, to go beyond his rigid offers to the Bishop. So far he has not suggested he is prepared to offer very much more.

There may be a feeling among the white Rhodesians that the Africans are disillusioned by the slowness of developments in Mozambique and so more inclined to settle. There seems no reason why they should be. They watch events. The successes of Frelimo, the Portuguese retirement to defensive positions, General Spinoza's public recognition of the right to full independence, all suggest things are going their way. So, too, does the Rhodesian Government's decision to resettle their frontier tribes-

folk in fortified villages on the Portuguese pattern which failed. It looks as if Colonel Goncalves and the radicals in the Armed Forces movement are now the major determinants of African policy, not General Spinoza, and they evidently want, and feel no inhibitions about, a quick pull-out at least from Guinea and Mozambique.

Moreover it is now clear that Colonel Goncalves is keen to win United Nations goodwill, and he may accept that this implies a new Portuguese line on sanctions against Rhodesia, though the economic cost to Mozambique may cause a certain dragging of feet. But in all this there is nothing to make the African feel that it is better to take less from Mr Smith now, rather than await even a relatively slow change in Mozambique that will force white Rhodesia to yield far more. The African leaders are kept well informed of world developments and the Rhodesian Front has taught them patience.

The possibility is that at some stage Mr Smith may again turn to Britain. In that event it might be possible to call the constitutional conference the Africans have always but prematurely demanded. Even now the time is still far from ripe.

Value of self-help

From Mr Brian Bridge
Sir, I and my colleagues in the Peter Bedford Project have read with interest Michael Bailly's sympathetic account of our activities ("How self-help can ease the pressure on social services", July 16); but some of us found the reference to us as "unobtrusive and indefatigable doers of good" rather hard to take.

Although the single homeless people who have come to us have been seen by others as problem cases requiring continuous professional care, we have found them capable, if

permitted, of doing a great deal for themselves, for one another, and (through their work) for society at large. I do not think that our staff have either more or less than the average amount of human fellow-feeling, and I believe that there are many competent but by no means indefatigably benevolent people who would enjoy working in situations like ours.

Our Housing Association trying to provide accommodation in London at low cost and our small company built around the changing capacities of its employees need entrepreneurial ability and organizational

competence in management, versatile craftsmanship and human skills in supervision; for these qualities we have looked with some success to the business and practical world. I hope that people having the necessary skills, drawn by the opportunity of having their abilities stretched in a new context, will not feel that they need to acquire new moral apparatus before joining us or starting their own work in this field.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN BRIDGE,
Peter Bedford Project,
42 Aberdeen Park, NS,
July 24.

The Falkland Islands

From Mr Michael Clark Hutchison
Conservative MP for Edinburgh, South
Sir, The letter (July 27) from my friend and colleague, Richard Luce, explains the situation confronting the Falkland Islands clearly but may I stress two points?

Firstly, the Falkland Islands were discovered by Captain Davis in 1592. They have been continuously settled by British people since 1833. The inhabitants wish to retain their strong British connections. The Argentine claim is so weak that the Republic has always refused to go before the international courts. Why, then, have talks or talks about talks?

The position is clear and in justice to the Islanders the British Government should adopt a strong line to end this irritation and intermittent sniping. Which of us would like our future readed needlessly uncertain because of government waverings or indecisiveness?

Secondly, doubt or disgust must frighten off investors. Oil almost certainly exists south of the islands.

Wage costs in London

From Mr Iltyd Harrington

and Mr Oliver Stutchbury
Sir, We are writing from the opposite political camp to support Mr Douglas Hurd's appeal to the Secretary of State (July 30) to re-examine the effect of inflation on the present rating system.

The effect of implementing the pay Board's recommendation on London weighting is to increase the annual burden on London rates by about £60m (of which £20m represents the London weighting element of the LTE wage increase). This is 3p on the rates.

But a Central Government recovers 33 per cent of this (ie, £20m per annum) through increased personal taxation on the recipients of the wage and salary increases.

It is not reasonable for Whitehall to stand in a white sheet and admonish local authorities about their extravagance. Whitehall benefits from the "fiscal drag" caused by inflation. Rate collectors do not.

Yours faithfully,
ILTYD HARRINGTON,
OLIVER STUTCHBURY,
County Hall, SE1.

'Last resort of guilt'

From Mr Macdonald Hastings

Sir, On a journey to the Western Isles, in the footsteps of Dr Samuel Johnson, I have been re-reading in quiet places the great man's own narrative. In passing, he remarks that the audacity of stubbornness is the last resort of guilt. Your readers may find parallels.

Yours etc,
MACDONALD HASTINGS,
Acharonich, Isle of Mull,
July 27.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron of the Sail Training Association, will take the salute in the annual regatta on the Tamar at the Tall Ships in Cowes, Isle of Wight, on August 4.

Birthdays today

Mr A. L. Armitage, 58; Mr James Crawford, 78; Viscount Dilhorne, 69; Air Commodore H. I. Edwards, VC, 60; Dr W. K. Guthrie, 68; Sir Edward Harvy, 87; Sir William Hayter, 68; Admiral Sir Nigel Henderson, 65; Sir Alfred Hurst, 50; Sir Hamilton Kerr, 71; Mr R. G. Macdonald, 63; Mr Geoffrey Rowett, 49; Mr Eric Shipston, 67.

Luncheon

Lord Privy Seal Lord Shepherd, Lord Privy Seal and Minister Responsible for Population Policy held a luncheon at the House of Lords yesterday in honour of the prizewinners of the World Population Year National Youth Essay Competition organized by the Council for Education and World Citizenship.

Reception

Anglo-Portuguese Society The Anglo-Portuguese Society yesterday held their annual general meeting at Canning House, and afterwards a reception at the Carlton Tower hotel. Guests were received by the Portuguese Ambassador and Senhora Nogueira and Lord Colyton.

Service dinners

Royal Naval Chaplains The Chaplain of the Fleet, the Ven C. C. H. Morgan, presided at the triennial dinner of Royal Naval Chaplains, held at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, yesterday.

Latest appointments

The following legal appointments are announced: Lord Justice Edmund Davies to be Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in succession to Lord Pearson, who is resigning with effect from September 30.

Forthcoming marriages

Viscount Sudeley and Miss E. van Cutsem The engagement is announced between Viscount Sudeley, elder son of the Earl and Countess of Arran, and Eleanor, elder daughter of Mr Bernard van Cutsem and Lady Margaret Fortescue.

Marriages

Mr J. A. Bricher and Miss G. S. Sneddon The marriage took place on July 26 in Adelaide, Australia, of Mr John Bricher, son of Mr and Mrs Cyril Bricher, of Beadley Heath, and Miss Gillian Sneddon, second daughter of Dr and Mrs Ian B. Sneddon, of Falwood, Sheffield.

Church news

Diocese of Birmingham Appointments: The Rev. C. A. C. Gellard, Vicar of Trent Vale, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wolverhampton.

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After criticism of restoration work on the Wells Cathedral Virgin and Child group (top) it has been recommended that no additions should be made to the Coronation group (above).

Critics of Wells Cathedral work backed by report

Proposed additions to the so-called Coronation group of medieval statuary on the west front of Wells Cathedral should not go ahead, a report by the Cathedral Advisory Committee of the Church of England says today.

All party backing for national parks

By our Planning Reporter The Town and Country Planning Association yesterday called for all-party endorsement of the principles set out in the Secretary of State's report on the national parks.

Rhodesia to confer its first honorary degrees

Salisbury, July 31.—The University of Rhodesia is to confer its first honorary degrees on five recipients who have been connected with it since it began.

Princess Anne to ride at show

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips are among more than a hundred entries for the newly established Bramham horse trials.

Science report

Sound: A wave to track salmon

A sound wave inaudible to humans is being used in research by the Central Electricity Generating Board in an experiment to find how far and how fast fish travel along rivers.

Ceramics inspired by Chinese potters

By Geraldine Norman Studio ceramics brought a packed sale room and enthusiastic bidding at Sotheby's Belgavia yesterday, with an unusual number of Continental buyers.

University news

Birmingham Appointments: Dr. J. H. T. Fildes, BSc, PhD, DSc, professor of organic chemistry, to be director of the department of chemistry for five years.

Prof Matthias Gelzer

V. E. writes: Matthias Gelzer, the well-known specialist of ancient Rome, has died in his 88th year.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, August 1, 1949 Amethyst escape The frigate HMS Amethyst, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Kerans, slipped her moorings in the Yangtze River at Szechwan.

MRS E. F. NORTHMORE

J. S. writes: Elizabeth Florence Northmore, who died last Friday, was a remarkable product of her times.

Science report

Sound: A wave to track salmon

A sound wave inaudible to humans is being used in research by the Central Electricity Generating Board in an experiment to find how far and how fast fish travel along rivers.



The Rev Simon Barrington-Ward, Principal of Crowther Hall, the Church Missionary Society's training college in Birmingham, with his wife, Jean, who is a doctor, and their children, after his appointment yesterday as the society's next general secretary. He takes up the post in January.

Architecture flourishes 'with care'

By Tony Aldous The seven full award winners are: North-Collingwood College, Durham University. Architects: Richard Sheppard, Robson and Partners. A college of 300 study bedrooms, 100 lecture halls, 100 rooms, library and administrative offices had to be fitted into a sloping site in the mature grounds of a 17th-century village site.

Latest wills

Three residues for charity Miss Muriel Nelly Dale, of Hammermill, left £64,028 net (duty free, £38,394). After specific bequests of £24,000 she left the residue equally between the Royal, Naval, Army and RAF benevolent funds.

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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Government go-ahead for TSBs to 'develop as third force in banking sector'

By Margaret Stone Trustee Savings Banks were given Government approval yesterday to become a third, independent banking force. For the first time they will be able to offer loan and overdraft facilities to 10 million depositors. In a parliamentary reply, Mr Edmund Dell, Paymaster-General, said the Government had agreed that the TSBs should be empowered to develop along the lines recommended by the Page Report on National Savings, published in June, 1973. Although continuous discussions between the TSBs and the Government have been held since the report was published, the decision took the Trustee Savings Bank Association by surprise. Both Sir Athelstan Corbie, the chairman, and Mr Philip Keen, deputy chairman, are on holiday. The new proposals, which are welcomed by the TSBs, follow closely the Page Report guidelines. TSBs are to be given full independence after a transitional period of 10 years, which will build up reserves, remodel their structure and adapt themselves to their new functions. A new central body will take



Sir Athelstan Corbie, whose association welcomes the proposals. The TSBs will be allowed to

build up their reserves over the 10 years by the transfer to them of surpluses (over the interest they pay to ordinary account depositors) from the Fund for the Banks of Savings. Money invested in TSB ordinary savings and current accounts is invested this way through the National Debt Office. Ultimately, the TSBs will acquire full independence by gradually phasing out the Government's ordinary account department. When the new arrangements come into force—by next summer at the earliest—it is assumed that no new ordinary accounts will be allowed. Existing depositors will enjoy their tax concessions until the end of the 10-year transitional period, when they will, if they wish, be able to transfer their savings to the National Savings Bank and enjoy the same concessions. One of the main structural changes envisaged by the proposals is that the number of TSBs be reduced, by amalgamation, from 72 to about 15. The Government also indicated that it was, in principle, ready to see a comparable extension in the facilities of the National Giro, enabling it to provide a more complete banking service too.

W German banks face exchange deals limit

By David Blake West Germany's Banking Supervisory Board yesterday proposed tough restrictions on the extent of open foreign exchange positions which may be held by German banks. If the proposals are adopted, banks would be required to limit their open positions to 20 per cent of their liable capital. There was immediate opposition from the German Banking Federation, which denounced the limit as being far too low. The Federation, which represents virtually all the country's private sector banks, including the three giants who dominate the scene, gave a warning that, if the proposal were adopted, it would exclude small and medium sized banks from foreign exchange dealings. This was because they would be required to deal in such small quantities that they could not hope to compete with the big banks, whose assets were so large new rules would have little effect. The board would probably be quite happy to see a number of the country's smaller banks forced to pull out of the foreign exchange market. The whole of West Germany's banking community has been greatly affected by the collapse of Herstatt bank, forced into liquidation as a result of huge foreign exchange losses. Under the proposed new rules, the most that Herstatt would have been able to set at risk would have been 20 per cent of its capital, or a maximum of £2.2m. The rules are likely to be fixed at a meeting between the supervisory board and the Bankers Federation on August 22. The Federation will press to be allowed a higher limit. It wants to have a limit twice as high as that proposed by the board. Enforcing the rules should be possible as a result of the register which came into force yesterday. It will require banks to report all their forward positions to the Federal Bank. However, there are still likely to be problems of enforcing the regulation with a number of financial institutions. In the Herstatt case a number of forward foreign exchange deals were entered in the books, and would not have been reported to the authorities. The confused position in Herstatt's foreign dealings grew even more muddled yesterday, as the German bank's chief statements by Herstatt's chief dealer, Herr Dany Dattel, that Gerling was aware that Herstatt had made heavy losses. Gerling own over 80 per cent of Herstatt shares, and Herr Hans Gerling was chairman of the Herstatt board.

Crown Agents to be restructured and given curbs on involvement in property market

By John Plender Long-awaited changes in the structure and investment policies of the Crown Agents, the semi-official body which acts for governments and public authorities throughout the world, were announced in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Hart, Minister of Overseas Development. In a written reply to questions from Mr George Cunningham, Labour MP for Islington, South and Finsbury, and a personal instruction to avoid any direct involvement in the property market, although existing obligations will not be called into question. There is, however, no directive to restrict investment in "fringe" banks or financial groups which are heavily involved in property lending. The Crown Agents hold a

number of equity interests in the financial sector, including a 9 per cent stake in First National Finance Corporation. They are also one of the biggest forces in the London money markets and are in a position to make substantial deposits with the banks in which they invest. It was being suggested that some divestment of these financial interests would now be logical. It is understood that these arrangements supersede the rationalization of the Crown Agents' structure envisaged by the previous Tory Minister, Mr Wood, which followed the unpublished report of a committee under Sir Matthew Stevenson last November. The report was prompted by concern in the Commons and the press over the imprecise nature of the Agents' responsibilities, their accountability and their willingness to invest in speculative ventures. Last year they made a profit of around £16m on the sale of their 31 per cent interest in a speculative private property group run by Mr Jack Walker and Mr Ramon Greene to the Post Office Pension Fund. Other investments have been less successful. The Crown Agents were caught up in the collapse of the Stern group and of Moorgate Mercantile. They are also believed to have advanced substantial sums as part of the secondary bank rescue operation. In spite of criticism of their investment and lending policy in property the Agents recently took an equity stake in the holding company of Messrs Greene and Walker's private interests, alongside other backers including Continental Illinois Properties, an offshoot of Continental Illinois Bank of Chicago, and the ICI Pension Fund. In addition they retain an interest in a housebuilding company run by the two men. Financial Editor, page 19

SE inquiry into dealings in Armour Trust

By Margaret Drummond The Stock Exchange is investigating dealings in the shares of Armour Trust during three weeks from mid-December to the beginning of January. The dealings are believed to relate to transfers of just under 10 per cent of Armour Trust's equity to Ashbourne Investments from Corporate Guarantee, a member of the consortium involved in a complicated deal with Ashbourne. Substantial paper losses suffered on the deal by Ashbourne are believed to be one of the main issues in the current High Court battle between the groups. Just over a million Armour shares were transferred in December, shortly after the consortium acquired a controlling interest in Ashbourne and assumed management control before implementing a mandatory bid for the whole group. The consortium subsequently attempted to renegotiate the offer price, coming into conflict with the Takeover Panel as a result. The Armour stake, which Corporate is believed to have held for some time, changed hands at around 30. On the basis of Armour's current market price of 8p Ashbourne, whose main asset is the secondary banking concern ES Schwab, is showing a paper loss of about £250,000 on the deal. Neither Ashbourne nor the consortium was prepared to comment on the matter yesterday. Mr Christopher Lambourne, a director of Armour, said he did not know who had initiated the Stock Exchange inquiry. Nominee holdings totalling more than 15 per cent of his group's shares had appeared over the last year but there had been no notification of any single stake accounting for more than 10 per cent.

Neddy chief calls for investments switch

By Malcolm Brown A warning that Britain must make fundamental changes in investment policy if the nation was to come anywhere near matching the industrial performance of countries such as West Germany was given yesterday by Mr Ronald McIntosh, director-general of the National Economic Development Office. After what he described as a "major discussion" in the National Economic Development Council, Mr McIntosh said the country must now accept that in the last 10 years it had had three attempts to grow out of its relatively unsatisfactory industrial situation by expanding demand—and all had failed. The overriding reason was that each time we had found ourselves unable to meet strong home and export demand simultaneously. The main problem was one of supply constraints. Introducing an extensive research programme by the Neddy office which compared Britain and West Germany, Mr McIntosh said that the clear conclusion which emerged was that our problem was not the quantity of investment but its quality and the use made of it. The analysis revealed that

Anti-trust scrutiny of Belgian GM

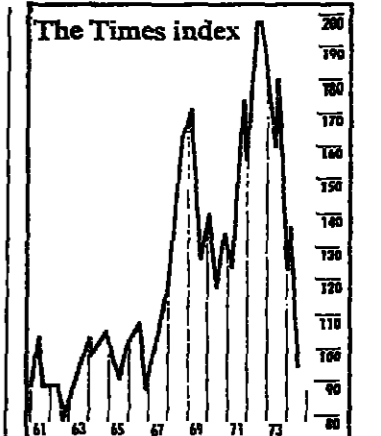
From David Cross Brussels, July 31 After IBM, it is now the turn of General Motors to come under the scrutiny of the European Community's anti-trust officials. The European Commission has opened an official inquiry into the Belgian operations of the American group to see whether it infringes the Community's strict free trade rules. The investigation centres on the issue of certificates of conformity for GM cars imported into Belgium. Under Belgian law such certificates are required before a car can be driven on Belgian roads. Anti-trust officials suspect the Belgian subsidiary, General Motors Continental NV of Antwerp, of hampering the marketing of GM cars outside its normal sales network. They believe the subsidiary has been quoting prices far in excess of the costs involved for tests on GM and Opel cars imported into Belgium by other distributors. This alleged interference with free trade in the Community could constitute a breach of EEC rules. If the inquiry substantiates the suspicions, General Motors could face a heavy fine. At the very least it would be told to desist from such practices in future.

Oil groups' operations may be investigated

A scrutiny of the operations of the oil companies is being considered by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. Mrs Shirley Williams, the Secretary of State, said last night that certain aspects of the operations of oil companies may be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Discussions were in progress with the Office of Fair Trading to investigate the possibilities. Mrs Williams has also called an investigation into margins and discounts obtained by petrol retailers. She told the House of Commons yesterday that the Price Commission had been instructed to examine and report on petrol retailers' margins, having regard to the fact that maximum retail prices were statutorily prescribed. The proposed Monopolies Commission reference on the oil companies is one of a spate to emerge from Mrs Williams' department recently. Earlier this month Mr John Methven, the Director General of Fair Trading, took advantage of his new powers to refer the insulated electric cable and wire industry to the commission. Another reference announced simultaneously was the Diaco copying materials industry. This manufactures chemically treated paper and film for purposes such as blueprints.

Oil groups' operations may be investigated

Last week Mr Methven said the legal profession was being investigated by the commission. A further indication of the Government's tough line on conglomerates came with Mrs Williams' reference of the Sears Holdings bid for Nottingham Manufacturing, which resulted in the deal being abandoned. Oil study: Consideration is being given by the Government to allowing the proposed British National Oil Corporation to operate abroad. In a written parliamentary answer, Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Energy, said no decision had yet been made on this aspect of the corporation's role. He added that the corporation which will control the 51 per cent share that the state wants in offshore oil developments from headquarters in Scotland will be established as soon as the necessary legislation is passed. North Sea costs: A sharp rise in the cost of producing oil from the North Sea was disclosed in Aberdeen yesterday. Mr Matt Linning, manager of the BP Forties Field, said the latest estimate for the cost of each barrel of production was £75m, about £25m more than the estimated cost two years ago. Mr Linning said the company was spending £500m on developing the field without knowing exactly what return the oil companies were to be allowed by the Government from North Sea oil development.



New lows: Equities plunked new lows on the London stock market yesterday. The FT index fell a further 6.1 to 236.4, its lowest level since July, 1959, and The Times index closed 2.30 down at 94.21.

GEC hopes of growth in output

By Our Financial Staff GEC is surrounded at present by so many uncertainties that it is virtually impossible to predict the future, Lord Nelson of Stafford writes in his annual chairman's report. Export markets were fortunately still reasonably buoyant and it was hoped that the growth of output being achieved would not, except in limited areas, be curbed. The trend in earnings would be very much dependent upon the company's freedom and ability to maintain a satisfactory price/cost relationship in respect of its sales in a period when inflation was a life. Commenting on proposals for more government participation in industry and public ownership, Lord Nelson writes that "we may reasonably inquire whether the steps already taken in this direction have led to better results than more satisfactory industrial relations or greater efficiency". Introducing GEC's first set of inflation accounts, Lord Nelson concludes that while profits and productivity have improved, the proceeds in real terms appear to have passed to the Government through increased taxation. The proceeds had thus benefited neither employees, whose real remuneration over a four year period had remained static, nor shareholders, whose real dividend return had declined. The report confirms GEC's ownership of 80 per cent of Spectra Rentals.

Alfred Herbert halfyear loss rises to £2.14m

The pre-tax loss at Alfred Herbert, the machine tool group, in the six months to the end of April rose from £1.45m to £2.14m. Group turnover was up from £17.6m to £18m. The board says that the first half was seriously affected by short-time working at the start of the year along with shortages of components. Although output is expected to achieve budget levels in the last few months of the year, the effect of the three-day week on production and supplies was still apparent and the board found it difficult to forecast the outcome for the full year. Financial Editor, page 19

Mr Benn gives plans for shipbuilding

Continued from page 1 The "significant" increase in Britain's £250m annual overseas aid budget is recommended by a Parliamentary Select Committee in a report on Overseas Development, published yesterday. The committee also recommended that the Ministry of Overseas Development should continue to reallocate aid to those countries, and those groups within countries, that are already poor and have been made poorer by last winter's quadrupling of the world oil prices. Stressing the sheer magnitude of the problem now facing many of the world's poorer nations, the nine-man committee under Sir Bernard Braine, declare their belief that the price rises have created an urgency to the need to create a new economic order more favourable to the Third World. Many of the committee's 18 recommendations clearly flow in the face of official departmental advice. Its members recog-

Select committee urges increase in Britain's £250m overseas aid

nized that Britain was at present the most industrialized country most seriously affected by the oil price rise. But it did not accept—as it had been told—that the most that could presently be contemplated was a redistribution within the total aid budget towards the countries hardest hit. This was felt by the committee to be a "defeatist attitude". However, it is abundantly clear, the committee says, that the scale of the problem, and of any adequate response, far exceeds what any one country, or any group of countries can handle. It is an international crisis and requires an international response. One of the most important requirements is to avoid recession and maintain the level of economic activity within the industrialized countries. However serious the consequences of the oil price increase are for developed countries like Britain, it is becoming clear that the impact on some of the poorest, and largest of the least

Fresh move on investment income

The Government is to try again to lower the starting point for the investment income surcharge in the Second Finance Bill. The original proposal in the Budget that the investment income surcharge should begin at £1,000 (£1,500 for people over 65 years) was defeated in the report stage of the Finance Bill when an Opposition amendment to restore the threshold to £2,000 in all cases was carried. In reply to a parliamentary question Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said that the Chancellor would lay proposals to bring the starting point for the surcharge for tax year 1974/75 back to £1,000 and £1,500 for the elderly.

SPENCER, TURNER & BOLDERO, LIMITED Textile, Footwear and General Wholesalers Main Trading Subsidiary—Spencer Rotherham Ltd. Results in Brief: 12 months to 19.1.74 19.1.73 4,956 4,835 293 300 155 189 Dividend per ordinary £1 7.386p 7.35p stock unit Earnings per ordinary £1 26.5p 32.5p Mr. N. Khazam, the Chairman, comments: The reduction in profit is due substantially to higher interest paid and some non-recurring items. During the year the group purchased Croydon Quilts Limited, manufacturers of quilts, and have since the end of the financial year purchased H. Fogg & Company Limited, makers of nightdresses and lingerie. Turnover this year so far, is higher than last year but due to government controls and the economic situation, your Board is unable to make an accurate forecast for the current year.

How the markets moved THE POUND Rises: Anglo Am Corp 3p to 385p, Bery Wiggins 5p to 105p, Broken Hill 5p to 490p, Cons Gold Fields 21p to 21p, Clarke 1p to 36p, Falvey 21p to 24p, Newmark L 2p to 106p Falls: Alex Discount 13p to 185p, Brit Sugar 15p to 235p, Bowring 4p to 11p, First Nat Fin 6p to 34p, Harland & Wolff 2p to 14p, Herbert A 2p to 11p, Lafarge 4p to 18p Hamersley 5p to 120p, Feko Walsend 5p to 250p, Plant Higgs 2p to 33p, Resolute Cons 5p to 88p, Sprackley C 2p to 30p, Sprinx-Sarco 2p to 124p, Union Corp 12p to 312p Lawdon 3p to 11p, Status Disc 3p to 16p, Tobacco Sec Tr 12p to 143p, UnRever 12p to 264p, UK Props 21p to 10p, Wearwell 5p to 38p Tin rose £70 while lead lost £5.50 and zinc dropped £23.50. Cocoa advanced and sugar futures rose strongly. Rubber was lower. Reuters index fell 19.4 to 1,283.3. Equities suffered further losses. Gilt-edged securities were quiet. Reports, pages 21 and 22

On other pages Business appointments 17, Appointments vacant 10, 11, Financial Editor 19, Financial news 20, 21, Letters 18, Diary 19, Market reports 20, Wall Street 22, Share prices 22, Bank Base Rates Table 23 Company Meeting Reports: 17, Boosey & Hawkes 17, Coalite and Chemical 20, Products 20, Credit Lyonnais 18, Eva Industries 18, Fodens 21, Johnson, Manby & Co 21, Montague L. Meyer 20, Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation 29 Spencer, Turner & Boldero 17, United Gas Industries 18, Williamson Tea Holdings 21, S. W. Wood Group 22 Interim Statement: 21, United Engineering Industries 21 Company Notices: 20, Edward Erdman & Co 20, Wankle Colliery 22

BOOSEY & HAWKES LIMITED Music Publishers, Musical Instrument Manufacturers and Distributors Extract from Report and Accounts 1973 1973 1972 £000 £000 TURNOVER 8,500 7,000 PROFIT BEFORE TAX 1,052 752 PROFIT AFTER TAX (ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS) 420 372 The Directors recommend a total dividend of 3.4944p per share, equivalent to 5.1450p per share (4.9000p last year). All aspects of the music publishing division improved considerably. Manufacture of musical instruments was handicapped by a serious shortage of labour but this was more than offset by the increased sales of factored goods. Sales of Hammond Organs continued to increase substantially. The planned modernisation of our West End premises has been completed and full rental benefit will be effective during the current year and thereafter. We have taken drastic action to remedy the loss situation in South Africa. Whilst it is unlikely that the 1974 results will be other than marginal it is expected that 1975 will show a return to profitability. Trading generally for the current year to date has been at a most satisfactory level and the Directors are hopeful that both profits and dividends will be at least maintained. Thanks are again expressed to employees throughout the Group.

Shortage of tyres hits truck deliveries

By Clifford Webb
A serious shortage of heavy-duty tyres is affecting the delivery of new trucks throughout Europe. Stocks of tyreless vehicles, approaching unmanageable proportions at some factories, threaten to cut production.

Motor manufacturers are particularly worried. With car sales likely to continue depressed, they are heavily dependent on the still buoyant truck market.

Ford said last night: "The shortage is very grave. It is already affecting deliveries to customers. We have teams out buying tyres wherever they can get them and that includes buying on the replacement market at extra cost."

British Leyland is buying tyres from the retail trade, Eastern European manufacturers and as far away as the United States. A company spokesman said: "By using every available source we are just keeping our heads above water, but the situation is causing serious concern."

Imported trucks are equally badly hit. Mercedes-Benz, which increased commercial vehicle sales in Britain by 41 per cent in the first six months of this year, is bringing in trucks equipped with crude wooden tyres. Hundreds are standing at Wakefield, Yorkshire.

A Dunlop spokesman said: "The shortage is due to a combination of factors, the worst of which are the serious production losses suffered during the three-day week and the swing from crossply to radial tyres which is taking place faster than we can change our manufacturing equipment."

Last night some truck manufacturers claimed, however, that the shortage was partly caused by the tyre makers switching a larger proportion of truck tyres to retail outlets which provide them with more profit than direct supply to motor companies.

Boyle report on pay for top civil servants 'ready by the autumn'

By Maurice Corina
Senior civil servants have received an assurance that an official report, which is two years overdue, reviewing the basic principles for determining salaries at the highest levels in Whitehall will be completed by this autumn.

It is understood that Lord Boyle, chairman of the Review Body on Top Salaries, and the Government have promised an end to delays after a series of discreet meetings with representatives of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

Lord Boyle was asked in 1971 to lead a team of well-known industrialists and others in conducting an examination in depth of the principles governing the remuneration of the most senior appointments in Whitehall departments.

This included a study of salaries paid to those carrying heavy responsibilities in industry and the City, establishing some means of fair comparison. Although the report was originally expected in mid-1972,

the review has never been completed.

The readiness of top public servants has not been assuaged by the recent government award of £350 a year (1.3 per cent to 4.1 per cent of existing salaries) to senior grades ranging from Under Secretary to Permanent Secretary.

These posts now command salaries of £9,000 to £18,350—with an extra £1,000 for the head of the Home Civil Service, the secretary to the Cabinet, and the head of the Treasury.

There is plenty of evidence that the business community is willing to pay bigger sums when top public servants accept appointments in industry or the City. And there is evidence that some people entering the higher reaches can be attracted away rather than progress on-wards.

Another worry is that consistency in fundamental revision of pay structures have caused some unfairness to those nearing retirement, with the salary-related superannuation entitlement being eroded.

Lord Boyle said in June that circumstances had changed fundamentally since his committee began its review, mainly as a result of the introduction of the cost-of-living programme. But he gave no indication when the report would be completed.

He said: "We have still to reach conclusions on the many and complex issues which—not expectedly—arise in a far-reaching review of this nature, covering the most senior appointments."

I understand that representatives of the civil servants have now met the Boyle Committee and the National Staff side and been told that a report will be made to the Prime Minister this autumn.

At the same time, letters have been written by the Association of First Division Civil Servants, the Society of Civil Servants, and the Institution of Professional Civil Servants making it clear to government ministers and the Civil Service Department that there is some dissatisfaction with the Boyle method of setting structural pay problems.

Deposits of world's main banks up 22 pc

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 31
Total deposits of the 500 largest banks in the world—including 31 banks in Britain—rose by \$130,900m to \$1,725,000m (about £73,000m) last year.

The 22 per cent increase, recorded in the annual survey compiled by the *American Banker*, follows a 24.7 per cent rise in 1973.

As a group, foreign banks showed a larger percentage gain than the American banks, which themselves accounted for 159 of the 500 top banks.

The bulk of the survey is that while the number of British banks in the top 500 declined by one to 31, the volume of total deposits of these British banks rose to \$113,500m last year from the \$88,900m of the 32 banks in the 1972 list.

The survey shows that on a deposits basis the top 10 banks at the end of last year were, in order, Bank of America, First National City Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Banque Nationale de Paris, National Westminster Bank, Barclays Bank, Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale de Paris, Deutsche Bank and Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank of Tokyo.

Other British banks in the top 100 are the Midland Bank at number 18, Lloyds Bank at 23, Barclays Bank International at 27, Citicorp at 28, Chartered Bank at 55, International Westminster Bank at 90, Lloyds Bank International at 91 and Standard Bank at 97.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pseudo self-employment a drain on the Exchequer

From Mr Donald Cropper
Sir, It is a great pity that an amendment tabled by Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, was not discussed during the report stage of the Finance Act, which has recently been concluded.

This amendment attempted to make impossible pseudo self-employment among temporary staff and, if passed, would, we believe, have saved the Exchequer a great deal of money each year.

The Federation (below) has viewed with considerable concern the growth of the use of self-employed people by a few temporary staff contractors. The introduction of any such system into other fields, agencies find themselves talking with the same voice as the trade unions. It is sincerely hoped that the Government will move quickly to deal with this growing problem.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD J. CROPPER,
Secretary-General,
Federation of Personnel Services of Great Britain,
120 Baker Street, London, W1.

How the small shareholders are suffering

From Mr W. L. Spalding
Sir, It may not be generally realized how severely the small shareholder is affected by the continuing restriction on increase in dividends, despite the change made in the Budget.

The undormored calculations which take into account the change in the tax rate from 33 per cent to 33 per cent, demonstrate that the original restriction to 5 per cent increase in the gross dividend allowed only 1 per cent increase to the net income of the small shareholder paying basic rate tax.

The new limit of 12 1/2 per cent increase on the gross dividend is equivalent to only 7.7 per cent on the small shareholders net income, whereas the cost of living annual increase has recently been running at over double that figure.

Year	Recent position	Proposed
Gross	100	106.5
Net	70	70.53

The increases of 35 and 53 1/2 per cent represent a 7.7 per cent increase on the original net figure of £70.

Yours faithfully,
W. L. SPALDING,
1 Albert Embankment, London, SE.

Scottish stance in North Sea oil and the Act of Union

From C. M. S. Whitelaw
Sir, There is no such political or legal entity as Scotland; there is only Great Britain.

Scotland has survived only in a geographical and administrative sense for certain provisions of the Treaty of Union.

What Mr MacCormick (July 23) must do is to renegotiate the Treaty of Union with the Government, who are acquiring experience, if not expertise in such an exercise.

The clamour of the SNP and others over the ownership of what is wrongly called "Scottish" oil—for it is British oil—is the product of the greed and selfishness which ignores the immense benefits Scots people have, over the centuries, derived from union with England.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. S. WHITELAW,
29 Victoria Terrace,
Crieff,
Perthshire.

Export—even if you can't let your client know

From Mr Robert Proops
Sir, I am confused. Government, political leaders and economists alike exhort us to export. We are a small marketing services company and we feel that we should try to make our own contribution. Export or die is the cry.

We recently gained a new client in Montreal, Canada. Today, three of us have tried for a three-hour period to telephone or Telex our client. We tried direct dialling, and even contacting the international operator without success.

When we asked the local operators for help, we were informed that they found it impossible to get through to the international operator, too. With the telephone system as it is, at this rate one can only profit by an arm-wearing, quick but painful death.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PROOPS,
70 Westbourne Grove,
London: W2 5SE.

Guarantors' for women's mortgages

From Mrs I. McGilivray
Sir, In introducing legislation to end discrimination against women, Mr Roy Jenkins made great play of the "well known fact" that women need guarantors when borrowing money for house purchase.

I have arranged hundreds of mortgages for women over the past decade and not once has the question of a guarantor been raised. The only criteria applied are those required of men—adequate income and adequate deposit.

In fact, some building society managers look more favourably upon women borrowers, as they usually have fewer calls on their income and tend to manage their accounts more efficiently.

It is a matter of great regret that, for a number of years, an eminent man should encourage this widely held notion that is simply not true.

Yours faithfully,
MRS I. MCGILIVRAY,
Chairman North Metropolitan Division Association of Insurance Brokers,
Kenford (Insurances) Ltd,
14 Kenton Park Avenue,
Kenton,
Harrow, Middlesex.

Survey shows support for EEC membership

By Tim Congdon
Industry and commerce are still overwhelmingly in favour of Britain remaining in the European Economic Community. A survey of 500 companies, conducted by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry shows that 85 per cent want Britain to continue her membership.

An important finding of the survey is that many small and medium-sized firms considered membership valuable. The chamber observes that "the most enthusiastic support comes from the medium-sized and high technology companies who are intent on expansion."

Some firms were opposed to membership, but the chamber notes that "most of these were merchants trading either with the Commonwealth or eastern Europe."

A spokesman for the Confederation of British Industry said the CBI has been urging company chairmen to tell their employees of the benefits from Britain's membership.

Trade mission: Eight companies are to take part in a trade mission to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Qatar next April organized by the North of England Development Council.

Upswing in rate of American hourly output

From Our United States Economic Correspondent
Washington, July 31
Output per man-hour rose by 0.8 per cent in annual terms in the second quarter of this year after four consecutive quarters of decline or standstill, the Department of Labour announced.

The rise, which followed a 7.1 per cent fall in the first quarter, resulted from larger falls in man-hours than in real output: 2.3 per cent against 1.5 per cent.

Annual compensation per man-hour rose 13.8 per cent after a 6.4 per cent rise in the first quarter, to produce the first real gain in compensation since the first quarter of last year.

Unit labour costs rose by 1.3 per cent in the second quarter.

A report on labour market developments in the latest bulletin of the Federal Reserve System, published today, indicates possible further rises in unemployment and significant increases ahead in wages.

The report notes that "important negotiations in the communications, railroad, aerospace, coal mining and construction industries are yet to be completed in 1974. With consumer prices rising rapidly, wage and fringe increases are likely to rise at a rapid pace this year and intensify pressures on labour costs."

Average hourly earnings rose at an annual rate of 11 per cent in the first half of this year, against 6.5 per cent in 1973.

Mr Simon hints at a fall in US oil prices

Washington, July 31—Mr William Simon, the Treasury Secretary, said during a White House news briefing that he expected oil prices to drop in coming months. When a reporter asked how much they would drop, Mr Simon said: "two dollars a barrel—a barrel—that would be my area."

He added that journalists should not report that as a prediction, but he did not explain why. Imported oil is at present selling at \$10 to \$12 a barrel.

Mr Simon, who reported to President Nixon on Tuesday on the results of his recent trip to the Middle East, said that Treasury Department morale had not sagged because of the impeachment proceedings and he did not expect President Nixon to be impeached.—AP-Dow Jones.

EEC may aid energy research

British oil research companies stand to receive up to £5m worth of EEC financial assistance if new proposals announced by the European Commission in Brussels yesterday are approved by member governments of the Nine.

The main beneficiary would be Subsea Equipment Associates, of London, which would be entitled to an allocation of about £4.5m of EEC funds towards the cost of a series of pipeline and pumping development projects. Another British company, Wynn Technology, would receive about £200,000 of aid.

The British allocations are part of a series of suggested EEC energy research payments totalling nearly £30m for the whole of the Community. The French are by far the largest beneficiaries.

Most of this would be paid to Comité d'Etudes Pétrolières Marines, for deep-sea drilling and production projects.

Economic models

In yesterday's article by Tim Congdon, entitled "Economic forecasts prosper as they chart Britain's gloomy course", the Economic Models' figures for changes between the second half of 1973 and the second half of 1974 should have read: exports +6.5 per cent; imports +2.4 per cent; gdp -0.1 per cent.

Molins plan for £20m expansion

Molins, the United Kingdom-based manufacturer of cigarette making and packaging machinery, plans to spend £20m in the next five years expanding production facilities in Brazil, the United States and India.

The sum includes £5m to build up production of spare parts. A plant employing 1,000 people is to be built and another leased at Peterborough. The Sanderton factory is to be modernized and the factory at Deptford, London, redeveloped.

European groups' demand for executives 'down 8 pc'

By Patricia Tisdall
More than just the usual holiday season downturn in demand for executives this summer was issued yesterday by Mr Kenneth Hampton, a director of the FA Management Consultants.

Commenting on an index of executive demand produced by his company, he said: "We seem determined to talk ourselves into a recession."

Mr Hampton added that fears of a major recession, together with problems with house buying and selling, made executives reluctant to change jobs.

The index for the second quarter of this year shows that demand for executives fell in most countries in Europe compared both with the previous quarter and with last year.

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Drop in brick production

By Edward Townsend
The depressed state of the United Kingdom building industry is reflected in provisional Government figures issued yesterday, showing a sharp decline over last year in production and deliveries of bricks and cement.

Brick production in June, according to the Department of the Environment, was 517 million, an 18 per cent drop on last June's output of 630 million. Deliveries fell by 28 per cent from 639 million to 456 million.

Brick stocks, however, were up from 166 million last June to 592 million.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, and allowing for working day variations, there was slight improvement over the May figures. Production over the two months was up 2 per cent and deliveries rose 4 per cent.

Weekly average production of cement in June was 385,000 tonnes, 7 per cent down on last June, and home deliveries fell down almost 8 per cent to 374,000 tonnes.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT

FINANCIAL YEAR 1973

The French economy showed an exceptionally rapid growth during 1973, but measures taken by the public authorities slowed down progress in the banking sector.

At the end of 1973 the balance sheet total of Credit Lyonnais was Frs. 112,764 million (an increase of 21.6% compared with 1972). Customers' deposits reached Frs. 58,964 million (an increase of 14%) and lendings to customers amounted to Frs. 65,854 million (plus 16%).

Profits for the year were Frs. 145 million compared to Frs. 135 million for the previous year. After distribution of the profits, the Credit Lyonnais reserves increased to Frs. 639 million against net worth of Frs. 1,121 million.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1972 AND 1973

	1972	1973
ASSETS		
CASH IN HAND, WITH CENTRAL BANKS, THE TREASURY AND IN GIRO ACCOUNTS		
a) cash deposits	2,541.7	4,224.1
b) time deposits and loans	20,465.4	24,133.4
TREASURY BONDS AND SECURITIES RECEIVED AS COLLATERAL OR PURCHASED FOR CASH		
a) short term	18,833.3	19,381.8
b) medium term	4,434.3	4,636.1
c) long term	5,214.4	9,656.1
CREDS GRANTED TO CUSTOMERS - OVERDRAFTS - SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS AND SUNDRIES		
a) overdrafts	13,744.1	15,885.8
b) suspense accounts	4,724.2	6,328.8
c) sundries	695.4	1,788.7
LIABILITY OF CUSTOMERS FOR ACCEPTANCE AS PER CONTRA		
a) security transactions	2,179.7	2,358.8
b) investment portfolios	428.8	850.3
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND PARTICIPATIONS		
a) investments	500.8	628.2
b) participations	236.4	489.8
BANK PREMISES AND FITTINGS		
TOTAL	92,732.7	112,764.2
LIABILITIES		
BALANCES OF CENTRAL BANKS, OTHER BANKS AND NON-BANKING ORGANISATIONS OPERATING ON THE MONEY MARKET:		
a) call deposits	3,506	9,138.7
b) time deposits	19,908.2	25,906.8
COMPANY AND SUNDRY ACCOUNTS		
a) call deposits	13,113.1	12,628.6
b) time deposits	4,174.5	5,279.1
PRIVATE ACCOUNTS:		
a) call deposits	13,384.5	14,632.8
b) time deposits	2,336.6	2,351.4
c) special term Savings Accounts	9,567.2	11,898.7
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS - SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS, PROVISIONS AND SUNDRIES		
a) certificates of deposits	9,172.9	12,384.9
b) suspense accounts	8,586.4	11,264.7
c) provisions	9,350.2	3,389.3
ACCEPTANCES FOR ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS AS PER CONTRA		
a) security transactions	2,179.7	2,358.8
b) investment portfolios	370.5	358.3
c) debentures	483.5	556.8
d) reserves	490	480
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD FROM PREVIOUS YEAR		
a) profit	4	3.7
b) profit for the year	128.4	144.7
TOTAL	82,782.7	112,764.2
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
SECURITIES GIVEN AS COLLATERAL OR SOLD FOR CASH		
a) securities	11.5	16.8
GUARANTEES AND ENDORSEMENTS GIVEN ON BEHALF OF CUSTOMERS		
a) securities	7.8	10.3
b) documents	0.5	7.5
c) other commitments	2.5	1

EUROPARTNERS

BANCO DI ROMA BANCO HISPANO-AMERICANO
COMMERZBANK CREDIT LYONNAIS

Eva Industries

LIMITED

Results for Year Ended 31 March 1974

	1974		1973	
	Consolidated	Total including Non-consolidated Brazilian subsidiary	Consolidated	Total including Non-consolidated Brazilian subsidiary
Turnover	8,297	11,086	6,825	8,939
Profit before Taxation	394	1,093	645	902
Profit after Taxation	547	660	478	651
Dividend per ordinary share paid and proposed	2.80125p		2.64625p	
Earnings per share	8.5p		7.1p	

Highlights from the Chairman, Roy Astley's, statement to shareholders at yesterday's Annual General Meeting in Manchester.

- Until the imposition of the three day week in the United Kingdom, the company was well set to achieve a major breakthrough in profits.
- Exports increased by 56.4 per cent to £1,442,000.
- The Brazilian subsidiary has had a quick return to a satisfactory level of profitability.
- For the future, I can say that currently the flow of incoming orders is very strong.
- Your Board has no hesitation in recommending an increase in the dividend payable to the maximum permitted level.

Copies of the Chairman's Report may be obtained from the Secretary, Eva Industries Limited, Coburn Lane, Clayton, Manchester, M11 4GZ.

UNITED GAS INDUSTRIES


LIMITED

Salient points from the statement by the Chairman, Colonel G. W. Raby CBE.

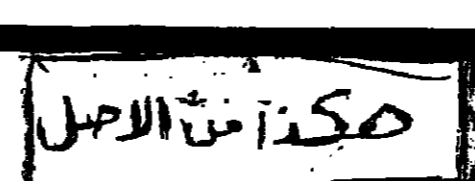
- The fourth consecutive year the Group suffered from the results of a national strike in an energy industry. This coupled with recoverable cost increases and national shortages has reduced profits to £95,000 before charging loan interest and taxation.
- To conserve the Group's liquid funds no final dividend is recommended.
- Exports rose by 21% to £2.14 million (last year: £1.78 million) and most overseas subsidiaries had a successful year.
- The Company is well placed for the future in relation to its engineering activities but any profit forecast for the current year would be unwisely.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE	1974
Group sales to customers	£800
Profits before Tax and Interest on Loan Capital	25,647
Interest on Loan Capital	695
Taxation	407
Dividend per 25p ordinary share	1.8p
Assets per 25p ordinary share	63p

Copies of the full Report and Accounts & Chairman's Statement may be obtained from:



Eric Milner, Group Secretary,
United Gas Industries Limited,
3-4 Bantick St., London, W1M 6DH.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The Crown Agents and political realism

Yesterday's statement by Mrs Judith Hart, Minister of Overseas Development, on the role and responsibilities of the Crown Agents has an important bearing on the City. This semi-official body, which acts both for overseas principals and on its own account, controls well over £1,000m of funds and is one of the largest forces in the London money market.

Any change in its structure must therefore be handled with care to ensure that the confidence of its overseas principals is not eroded, with obvious consequences for the financial markets and the exchange rate.

On the whole Mrs Hart has been realistic in her approach. She has established clearer lines of responsibility and accountability without making inroads into the confidentiality of the Agents' relationships with their overseas principals.

She has also accepted that while it may be politically expedient to prohibit future direct investment in property, nothing precipitate can be done about the investments and loans already made to financial groups that are intimately connected with the property sector while the financial crisis lasts.

That presumably explains why the opportunity has not been taken to question the logic of the Crown Agents acting on their own account. There is a real need for such a public body to build up independent reserves. To run them down now, however, would cause chaos.

In the meantime it is up to the new board of the Crown Agents to ensure that where there is full discretion to handle overseas funds they see fit, that some measure of prudence is observed.

There have been fears that the Crown Agents' own financial strength makes it very easy to make profits for itself and for individuals who choose to "kick back" in that it can lose money all too easily without adequate supervision. The new board will need to be a strong one if it is to avoid the criticism that has been levelled at the Crown Agents all too frequently in the past.

that means that the third quarter is unlikely to be any better than the second. Throw in the cost of the threshold payments and it looks as if Herbert is going to be lucky to get the right side of the ledger in the final quarter.

The key, then, remains the extent of the group's working capital needs this autumn as the workload builds up. In that respect the group's annual review of borrowing facilities with its bankers (in October) looks to be the next major point of interest. Ahead of that the shares will remain a trading counter, and not the most attractive of trading counters either.

Interim: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £2.2m
Sales £18m (£17.6m)
Pre-tax loss £2.14m (£1.45m)

LRC International
Setback in polymers

LRC International and its fans have great hopes for the Prostatin prostate gland drug—as have its signed-up United States distributors. The snag is that after passing through the FDA's preliminary stages at the end of last year, further approvals came to a dead stop in January, and it is pure conjecture when the machinery will begin to grind again.

But during this hiatus one should still be able to look for some reasonable improvement in current year profits on recovery grounds alone. Last year's performance was substantially ahead of market expectations based on the interim setback and the implied effects of the three-day week. Although the figures are not truly comparable thanks to the sale of the Courtyard wine interests.

In the three months to end March, thanks to the power restrictions and rising costs of latex, virtually no profits were made in the polymers side although the dividend ended the year slightly up on balance. A stricter attitude towards stocks led to a £300,000 write-off of orthopaedic equipment in the medical division—hopefully a once and for all move—which helped turn the 1972-73 pre-tax profit of £240,000 into a £24,000 loss.

One is, therefore, looking for a minimum improvement of 10 per cent but the share rating of a yield of 12½ per cent at 34½ and a p/e ratio (fully diluted) of 5.9 is paying more attention to the Monopolies Commission, whose report should come possibly in late September. Assuming there are no great difficulties in the report—LRC's share of the contraceptive market is now falling—it should show a positive performance against the market.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £13.4m
Sales £51.2m (£46.1m)
Pre-tax profits £5.05m (£5.24m)
Earnings per share 5.85p (7.85p)
Dividend gross 4.31p (4.2p)

Wilkins & Mitchell
Margin problems for Servis

A second half profit slump of 40 per cent at Wilkins & Mitchell proved to be anything but a surprise. In fact, even worse than the pessimists in the market had been expecting and the shares ended the year 4p down around the year's low at 64p. But while it remains as hard as ever to generate much enthusiasm for this company, selling on a p/e ratio of 5 which is geared to the consumer durable and motor industries, there are a few

crumbs of comfort to be found. Despite the deterioration in the domestic washing machine market, Wilkins & Mitchell still has a relatively good order book, thanks in part to a strong export performance and also to the backlog which developed when materials were in short supply and production was hit by the energy crisis.

The power press order book likewise looks healthy enough at the moment, increased production here resulting in higher profits.

But making allowance for that, and for the impressive £3,000 contribution from Australia, it is clear that the Servis division in particular has a formidable margin problem.

When one adds in the inevitable doubts about where the new orders are to come from to replace existing ones, it seems likely that the year will set progressively tougher as it goes on.

In short, the shares are not yet ripe for much upgrading and will draw little enough support from a yield of 5.2 per cent.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £4.0m
Sales £31.0m (£24.8m)
Pre-tax profits £1.32m (£1.53m)
Earnings per share 12.75p (15.2p)
Dividend gross 3.3p (3.15p)

Allied Colloids
Margins should recover

Allied Colloids appears to have been a little slow off the mark in raising selling prices in line with escalating petroleum and other costs and margins have suffered as a result. The impact on profits however has not been all that great and Allied still merits attention as a sound defensive investment.

Raw material costs began to take off last autumn and rises were reaching astronomical proportions in the early part of this year—some up by 400 per cent—whereas Allied did not raise selling prices until around two months ago. Thus margins fell by about six pence in the second half of last year and it is doubtful whether profits have been maintained in the first quarter of this year.

All this suggests that Allied has erred on the side of over-caution, given that the specialist chemicals and technical services it supplies usually represent only a small part of user industries' total costs. Still, this means that the recent price increases should be fairly readily absorbed. That, allied to a fairly hefty increase in sales, should redress the position in the second quarter.

Allied's strength meanwhile remains its "niche philosophy" of avoiding bulk chemical manufacture—so vulnerable to demand cycles—and sticking to specialist services where there is virtually no United Kingdom competition.

The market's disappointment with Allied's margin contraction was reflected in a 5p fall to 72p by the shares yesterday. That leaves them on a historic P/E ratio of 7½ and just about on line with the chemicals sector, though a premium rating could well be restored now margins are on the mend again. The 1973-74 dividend (which can be taken in scrip form) offers a modest yield of 3.2 per cent but the cover suggests scope for better things if official restraint is relaxed.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £6m
Sales £7.71m (£5.23m)
Pre-tax profits £1.6m (£1.25m)
Earnings per share 9.61p (9.4p)
Dividend gross 2.3p (2.13p)

Chancellor puts his trust in the Page Report

It is over a year ago since the Page Report on National Savings hit the headlines. It was a controversial document, the publication of which was delayed for several months while the sunned Tory Government took time to consider its far-reaching implications.

The report contained three broad recommendations: the scrapping of the voluntary workforce of the National Savings Movement; the abolition of most of the existing range of National Savings, possibly to be replaced with some form of indexed-linked bond; and the hiving off of the Trustee Savings Banks into a third and independent force in domestic banking.

The proposal for the Trustee Savings Banks—much more radical in form than any proposals put forward by the banks themselves—was the only feature of the report to be given the amber light. Discussions began immediately between the Trustee Savings Banks Association and the Government to investigate the feasibility of weaning the TSBs away from the state.

In the event, politics took over and the prospect of an early conclusion to the talks

between the TSBs and the Conservative Government was lost along with Conservatives' hopes of being returned to office.

It was back to square one when the Labour Administration was installed. However, this second dialogue has now come to fruition and it was announced yesterday that TSBs "should be empowered to develop along the lines recommended in the report."

This is a major victory for the TSBs—albeit they were not initially in the van in seeking such a fundamental status change. It is, however, a considerable undertaking for a collection of organizations controlling funds of £3,766m at the end of November, which has for so long sheltered under the wing, indifferent as it has been, of the Government. The 10-year transitional period envisaged before the TSBs become a fully-fledged independent bank is probably the correct time scale.

From the point of view of the TSBs' 10 million depositors, the most important aspect of the new arrangements will undoubtedly be the ability of the TSBs to offer loans and overdraft facilities. It is not clear that the granting of this facility is a minor consideration when

compared with the work which must be done to build up the correct financial structure for the TSBs.

The key question is reserves, or net assets. At the moment the TSBs operate on a reserve ratio which is totally inadequate to independent banking needs. At the end of 1971 the ratio was 1.8 per cent of total assets compared with the minimum building society requirements of between 2½ and 3½ per cent and the considerably higher figure required of recognized banks by the Bank of England.

The absence of major reserves is not a commentary on the competence of TSB managers but a reflection of the present tortuous system whereby they are not their own masters. In respect of their ordinary savings and current accounts, the banks retain about 5 per cent of their deposits as working balances and hand the rest over to the National Debt Office for investment.

The historical reason for this is that in the early days of the TSB movement the state paid a higher rate of interest than was available elsewhere; a happy state of affairs which continued until 1908—and the TSBs to be used initially to

build up reserves. And ultimately, the TSBs will phase out their ordinary department which will effectively cut the umbilical cord between them and the National Debt Office.

For their part the TSBs have to put their own house into greater order so as to emerge as a major national institution by 1985. A new central body, presumably to be built upon the twin foundations of the Trustee Savings Banks Association and the Central Trustee Savings Bank (set up last year), will be able to take over the policing function of the Government. More difficult to achieve, perhaps, will be the reduction in the number of TSBs from the present 72 to 15 strong, regional banks.

During this interim period, other organizations, too, will have the time to plan their own future development in the light of the new-look TSB. For the latest recommendations have profound implications not only for the TSBs but for their main rivals, the National Savings Movement—some of its main component—the Giro, the building societies and indeed the other commercial banks.

Margaret Stone

Peter Hill examines the proposals to extend state ownership

Shipbuilders and the Government draw up their battle lines

Minutes before Mr Benn breezed into the conference room in the basement of the Department of Industry yesterday, clutching his papers and his now apparently indispensible cassette recorder, a host of aides were hastily arranging the backcloth for the minister's pronouncements for the nationalization of Britain's shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering industries.

The backcloth, a series of four charts, formed an integral part of Mr Benn's presentation. The charts, to which he made extensive reference, emphasized the abysmal performance of the shipbuilding industry over the period 1954-73.

World output grew from five million tons gross to 30 million tons gross in that time while the United Kingdom industry's output was bumping along at between one million and 1.2 million tons gross and its market share was cut from about 27 per cent to a mere 3.6 per cent.

Employment over the period fell from 130,000 to about 69,000 (which does at least indicate some improvement in productivity).

The fourth chart demonstrated that the industry has received a total of £156m of state assistance since 1965—a considerable chunk of which dispensed by Mr Benn when he was the industry's sponsoring minister between 1966 and 1970.

The charts, Mr Benn indicated, spelled out in a nutshell the reasons why it was time for change. "Even this money has not prevented these other trends and tendencies occurring. I have no doubt whatever that there really is a case for the nationalization of the industries involved," he said.

But the statement which Mr Benn made to the Commons yesterday really amounts to no more than a Labour Government commitment to pursue its nationalization policy for the industries. The White Paper will not appear until later this year (Mr Benn said that this really meant autumn) but he was not committing himself on the date of the next general election.

For the next few weeks, then, all the interested parties will be engaged in a debate on the Government's discussion paper against a background of even greater uncertainty than that which has prevailed since the Government took office.

election or finds itself in Opposition.

But for the moment the industry will be concerned with the discussion paper setting out aims and objectives as well as naming the companies to be taken in.

There will be two exclusions from the Government's shopping list—Harland & Wolff, which because of the special circumstances on Ulster is being brought under the wing of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Marathon Shipbuilding (UK), the American-owned offshore rig building company which is being taken in by Clydebank yard of UCS with the help of public funds.

Apart from the companies in which it already has an interest, the nationalization net would bring in the shipbuilding interests of the Swan Hunter Group (the largest shipbuilding and repairing organization in Europe), the shipbuilding interest of Vickers, the Scott Lithgow group on the Lower Clyde, Yarrow (Shipbuilders), Vosper Thornycroft, Austin & Pickersgill on the Wear, and the smaller companies of Robb Caidon, the Drypool group, Brooke Marine and Hall Russell & Co.

The ship repairing interests of these companies together with nine other ship repairing companies would be brought into the fold, as would the six builders of slow speed diesel engines—Scotts Engineering, John G. Kincaid, Duxford Engines, George Clark and NEM, Hawthorn Leslie (Engineers) and Barclay Curie and Co.

Mr Benn was coy yesterday about the cost to the taxpayer of these acquisitions. The question of compensation was a complicated matter, but legislation when it appeared would provide for fair compensation to be paid.

Latest Government figures put the market value of the nine quoted companies engaged mainly in shipbuilding at £24m based on ordinary share value at the end of June with book value of the net assets of those companies at the same date totalling £100m.

The recent Court Shipbuilders episode may provide some guide, however, and this involved the Government in providing a sum of some £16m.

On companies' non-shipbuilding interests the discussion paper said: "Many of the larger shipbuilding companies have controlling or other holdings in overseas companies, or

in companies not engaged in shipbuilding, repairing or marine engine building. Such interests might be hived off, before the Government's approval, before nationalization, or, if acquired, be vested in the National Enterprise Board or sold by the Government as appropriate."

The Government also suggested that provision might be made for the later acquisition of partial or complete control of companies in these industries in addition to those brought into public ownership initially.

Since the last major reorganization of the industry—the Geddes Committee report which brought forth the Shipbuilding Industry Board—the industry internationally has changed a great deal. Mr Benn was yesterday talking of greenfield site developments.

This sounds over-ambitious in the light of the oil crisis and its aftermath, which are having a profound effect on international trade.

If world trade suffers a major recession then many of the ships now on order will be surplus to requirements and shipbuilding would be once again faced with a serious over-capacity problem.

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Alfred Herbert Second quarter improvement

The good news from Alfred Herbert is that it has had a second quarter which is less bad than the first. It was in the October-January period that Herbert found itself most badly hurt by short-time working, while component shortages did nothing to help either.

By the second quarter, however, Herbert had adapted itself better to the three-day week and deliveries from stock kept the sales total moving ahead.

The corollary of that, then, is that working capital requirements have not risen substantially well in check—stock and work-in-progress up £1.2m from a year-end £17.5m—and that the group has been comfortably inside its increased bank borrowing facility. One could add that the benefits of price increases have started to work through earlier than expected, while export orders have continued to rise and were accounting for some 60 per cent of incoming orders towards the end of the half year.

Not that this is going to make much impact on the market. For the bad news is that however well Herbert may have been able to cope with the final stages of production during the three-day week, work on new machine tools was badly hit as a result of the disruption in the foundries. And

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Final 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £13.4m
Sales £51.2m (£46.1m)
Pre-tax profits £5.05m (£5.24m)
Earnings per share 5.85p (7.85p)
Dividend gross 4.31p (4.2p)

Wilkins & Mitchell
Margin problems for Servis

A second half profit slump of 40 per cent at Wilkins & Mitchell proved to be anything but a surprise. In fact, even worse than the pessimists in the market had been expecting and the shares ended the year 4p down around the year's low at 64p. But while it remains as hard as ever to generate much enthusiasm for this company, selling on a p/e ratio of 5 which is geared to the consumer durable and motor industries, there are a few

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £6m
Sales £7.71m (£5.23m)
Pre-tax profits £1.6m (£1.25m)
Earnings per share 9.61p (9.4p)
Dividend gross 2.3p (2.13p)

Business Diary: Code comfort? • Musical shares

Lord Drumalbyn, chairman of the non-statutory Advertising Standards Authority, is today seeing Sirley Williams, the Minister for Prices and Consumer Protection, at what promises to be a poignant meeting.

Lord Drumalbyn is calling to present the advertising industry proposals for an overhaul of its voluntary code of advertising practice, in the hope that Mrs Williams will not set up a statutory watchdog fed by a levy on advertising expenditure.

Not only is Lord Drumalbyn a Conservative peer, but as Minister Without Portfolio in the last Tory Government, he was an architect of the Fair Trading Act. This was the measure that brought into being the Office of Fair Trading, one of whose concerns is advertising standards, and whose director-general, John Methven, reports direct to Mrs Williams.

Methven and Mrs Williams were at the Advertising Association's annual bingle at Brighton in May and they gave the industry a roasting that few of their audience are likely to forget. Methven, for instance, said that much of the work of the ASA, and of its Code of Advertising Practice Committee was "post mortem", that things only got done after a complaint.

Unfortunately, he went on, complaints were not encouraged because, unlike in Canada, the industry and the media did not combine to publicize the code.

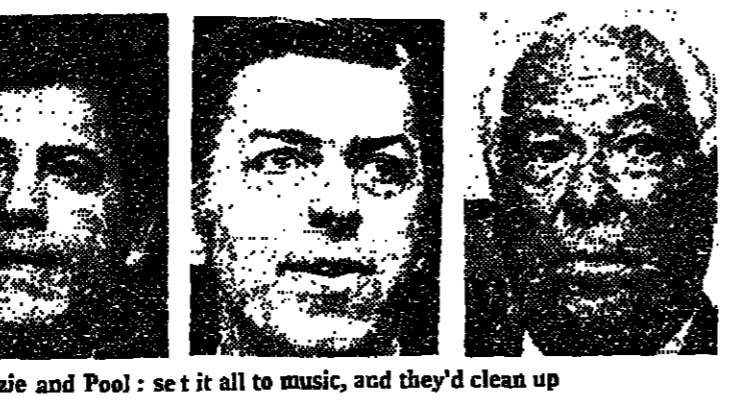
Now did the system have control over packaging, point of sale material or comparative pricing techniques? There were no public representatives on the CAP committee.



While Lord Drumalbyn was helping to shape the Bill that brought out the OFT, the Opposition brought out a Green Paper in which it called for statutory control linked to a National Consumers' Council, financed to the tune of "millions rather than thousands by a levy on advertising expenditure."

Now, Lord Drumalbyn would be a strange sort of Conservative if he did not prefer a statutory scheme and even if he didn't mind one way or the other the industry would lose what little face it has if found unfit to keep its own house in order.

The word last night was that Lord Drumalbyn will be able to tell Mrs Williams that the industry has agreed on tightening-up measures and to stomp up some cash—although it's not likely to be very much—for financing the extra staff the ASA will need for the police. He's already seen Methven, who is probably the key to the matter. Methven has gone out of his way, publicly and privately, to give the industry



early warning of the risks it was running.

Methven will shortly be off to Sweden to see how they order such things there, which hardly argues a loss of interest in the matter. And if Lord Drumalbyn can't persuade Mrs Williams that the industry has done all it could, he may at least be able to show her that the lads mean well and that there's no need to do anything frightful before the election.

Discordant

There were discordant sounds a-plenty yesterday as the chairman, shareholders and employees of music publishers Boosey & Hawkes sought to stop the copyright of *Land of Hope and Glory* falling into American hands.

That was one of the issues involved in a rearguard action designed to fend off the election to the board of Frank Connor, Frank Connor, junior, and Warren MacKenzie, respectively chairman, chairman's son and chairman's son-in-law, of

the unquoted American music publisher, Carl Fischer Inc.

The elections were defeated on a show of hands, a decision speedily reversed by a poll, since Fischer has a stake of just under 48 per cent of Boosey.

The board was opposed by employees and by dissident shareholders, among them David Scott, son-in-law of Boosey's chairman, Kenneth Pool. In the face of "reservations" by Pool, the board last month elected Frank, junior, and MacKenzie as non-executive directors, and would have done likewise with Frank, senior, had he not been over 70, in which case his election had to go to the AGM.

The opposition fell into two main camps, whose common theme might have been summarized as "Keep it home!"

The "keep it home" camp, composed of employees, seemed to feel that it was a shame to see a fine, up-standing British company fall into American clutches.

The other, somewhat less sentimental, objected to closer links with an American competitor who was not proposing to bid

for more shares, and was thought likely to use its influence to block attractive bids.

For the pro-Fischer board Boosey's deputy chairman, Hugh Barker, said that competition was "zero" in the United States and "minimal" outside, since Fischer sold sheet music while Boosey sold copyrights (of which *Land of Hope and Glory* is one). Furthermore, there would still be seven other directors on the board, none of whom would be cyphers.

The dissenters were not having that. What was Fischer representation, when it knew so little about Boosey's stock-in-trade, and since three of the remaining seven directors were direct employees, were they not beholden to the owners of the company? "Take, Fischer? How could the board accept what one shareholder called an "American invasion" from an unquoted company, which on Pool's own admission put out no financial information about itself? Was not Fischer doing what it was not allowed to do in the United States in taking up directorships in a competitor?

Frank, senior, rose to deliver a placatory prepared speech. Boosey, he said, was a great company, and he and his would work with the management to promote Boosey's interests, and therefore, he asked, if the awkward questions to the man from Warburg's.

Well, would Fischer block a bid? Connor seemed to say no but Warburg's seemed to say yes. The meeting lasted 65 minutes, and could have just about been crammed on to an LP, and very good listening it would have made, too.

Have you ever seen a fortune made from an idea you had years ago?

Chances are you didn't have the money to develop it thoroughly on your own. Large companies rarely look twice at other people's ideas. And if they do, they're the ones to rake in the profits. We're looking for eleven people just like you. Engineers. Scientists. Or anyone with an original, potentially profitable new product idea—determined to get it off the ground. We can offer you a place to work in Milton Keynes in Buckinghamshire at a workable rent.

A panel of experts will be on hand with advice on how to finance your project. To help you in marketing. To advise you on the legal and accounting side. And whether or not you should look for a partner.

In other words, you'll learn how to run a business for yourself.

Your idea could be very simple. But we'd like you to show us a prototype, or give us clear details before choosing the final eleven.

Don't worry, there aren't any strings attached. All it costs you is a minimum rent. After all, what better place to start a new industry than in a new city?

If you want to know more, write for an application form to:
 Bob Hill, Creation of New Enterprises,
 Milton Keynes Development Corporation,
 Wavendon Tower, Wavendon, Milton Keynes MK17 8LX.
 Or telephone Milton Keynes (0908) 74000.



1974 1000 15.647 685 407 168 0.70 639

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Fall in equities continues

The stock market had another poor session yesterday, with fears for the immediate outlook in the insurance world again taking first place among the disturbing factors.

By comments upon the demise of Nation Life, also weakened—Bowling Group to 34p and Mitsui Holdings to 120p.

Shares in Vavasour (10p) and in First National Finance (11p) also fell back.

Latest dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Year, Prev. Lists dividends for various companies like Allied Colloids, Bolechem Steel, etc.

M & D J wins more from Oriel

Increased terms have been agreed for Oriel Foods to acquire Morris & David Jones. When the deal was first mooted in July, 70p was the figure indicated for the ordinary.

Wadham drops out of French deal. Early this year Wadham Springer the Hampshire-based British Leyland distributor set out to buy a controlling interest in Anova, which distributes BL products in France.

Christy in fresh bid talks. Christy Brothers, the Essex-based electrical engineering and contracting group, are at an advanced stage in negotiations to acquire a substantial shareholding in a public, unlisted company.

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Bowthorpe expands in W. Germany

As part of its policy of enlarging its West German operations, Bowthorpe Holdings has increased its stake in the equity of Wago Kontakttechnik to 51 per cent.

Move to oust Land & Gen. directors

Napet Securities, holding slightly more than 75 per cent of the equity, has requisitioned an extraordinary meeting of Land & General Developments to remove five directors from office.

Business appointments

Finance head at Royal Dutch/Shell

Mr J. H. Macdonald has been appointed finance controller of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. Mr Christopher Chawwa, MP, is joining the board of Fisons as a non-executive director.

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WILLIAMSON TEA HOLDINGS LIMITED

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of Williamson Tea Holdings Ltd. was held on July 31 in London. Addressing the meeting the Chairman, Mr R. B. Magor, said:

"You will not wish me to comment on last year's results as these have been fully reviewed in the Report & Accounts and I hope you will find them satisfactory, except perhaps that in spite of a record profit the Company is only allowed to increase the distribution to shareholders by a net £450.

In mid-June, when our accounts went to Press, our crop was below that harvested in the previous year and as since then the shortfall has not been made up it seems probable that our production will be less than last year's.

Even though worthwhile prices are now being paid to India and Africa for their teas, tea still remains the cheapest drink in the world except water, as at current retail prices the cost to the housewife of the tea leaves required to make one cup of tea is still under one fifth of a New Penny.

It is still too early to forecast the current year's prospects, particularly with rising costs, but we have been fortunate in obtaining all the fertilizers and tea boxes we need and as far as can be foreseen we will also have adequate supplies of fuel for the 1974 season.

Shareholders must await full details of the board's intentions and the group reorganization. A privately-owned investment holding company, Burne Investment Management, has a controlling 57.5 per cent interest in Christy. Earlier this year a plan for Christy, Winn Industries and Webb-Nash to merge was dropped.

Johnson Matthey report another year of outstanding progress

"... we are well placed to take our full share of the business available to us..."



Lord Robens Chairman of the Johnson Matthey Group

Extracts from the report of Lord Robens presented to the Annual General Meeting on 31st July 1974

For the year ended 31st March 1974, the Group's pre-tax profits were £15.1 million. This includes our share of profits in associated companies. The directors recommend a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 5.644 pence per share, making a total of 9.394 pence for the year. This is the maximum permitted by current UK legislation.

Highlights of the year

For most of our operations, orders obtained exceeded our productive capacity. The demand for platinum metals was strong and we sold the whole of the quantities available. Thanks to the inventiveness and energy applied at all levels, the effects of several weeks of restricted power supplies in the UK were not severe. Exceptional increases in the market prices of gold and silver required the use of more working capital and inflated the value of our basic stocks.

Outlook

We have started the new year with a good volume of orders in hand in most of our worldwide operations but the effects of inflation and soaring prices of metals and other materials are hard to forecast. Capital expenditure has been at the relatively high level necessary to replace outmoded equipment with its more expensive modern equivalent and to build in the amount of expanded capacity that we consider prudent, so we are well placed to take our full share of the business available to us. For the coming year we plan to authorise somewhat higher capital expenditure aimed at the organic growth of a business we understand.

Members of the public who would be interested in receiving a copy of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts are invited to apply to the Company Secretary.

Year ended 31st March 1974

Table showing Group pre-tax profits £15.09 million, Ordinary share dividend 9.394p, Taxation £7.19 million, Retained £6.24 million.

5 YEARS' COMPARISON OF RESULTS

Table comparing results from 1970 to 1974, including Profit of the Group before taxation, Profit of the Group after taxation, Total distribution to shareholders, net, Retained, and Capital employed.

JOHNSON, MATTHEY & CO., LIMITED 78 Hatton Garden London EC1P 1AE

Fodens Limited

Major points from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. William Foden, for the year 1973/74 appear below.

Results

Unprecedented political activity directly affecting industry through industrial relations, finance, overhead costs and materials, and culminating in the three-day week and overtime bans, resulted in a disappointing year, despite remarkably good co-operation and hard work by all employees.

Government policy and manufacturing industry

Manufacturing industries are labour intensive. Increased costs related to the individual have dramatic effects on overhead rates, particularly combined with material shortages and issues which curtail working hours. Unrecovered overheads are desperately expensive and

outside actions or reactions which reduce ability to recover overheads have a major effect on profit in industry. The inborn engineering talent of British workers will be jeopardized unless Governments become more appreciative of the serious long term problems facing manufacturing industry.

Sales in UK and Overseas

The order book remained strong throughout 1973/74. Consolidation of distributor network and recent Ministry of Defence contracts give a wide spread to sales programmes and considerable confidence for the future. Export values increased by 45%.

Future outlook

The Company faces the future with confidence. The factory is now equipped to compete favourably with any other in the world. Specifications and designs are in the forefront and order books remain very healthy. Provided there are no further unforeseen setbacks, a complete recovery to profitable trading is anticipated and is supported by the factory's performance in the first quarter of 1974/75.



FODEN the truckmakers

Fodens Limited, Elworth Works, Sandbach, Cheshire CW11 9HZ. Phone: Sandbach 3244 (18 lines) Telex: 36163 London Sales Office: 10 Hanover Street, London, W1 Phone: 01-499 5932

UNITED ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Unaudited Results for the six months ended 31st March, 1974

UNITED ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES LTD. announces unaudited pre-tax profits of £15.0 million for the six months ended 31st March, 1974. (Estimated Corporation Tax at 52% = £8,100,000). These figures compare with £12.0 million (tax at 40% = £85,000,000) for the six months to 31st March, 1973.

Table with columns: 1974, 1973, Turnover, Profits. Rows include Engineering Division, Motor Division, Plant Hire Division, Deduct: Holding Company Expenses, Loan Stock Interest, Taxation at 52% (40%), Exceptional Items.

Comparisons between the two half years are made difficult due to the Board's declared policy of disposing of, or closing, less profitable Subsidiaries. The Engineering Division includes Dunsley Heating, but excludes the Machine Tool Companies, and the reduction in turnover and profits on the Motor Division reflects the sales of Croft & Skurveys and the closure of Truck Cooler.

Borrowings have been reduced by approximately £1.75m since 30th September, 1973 thus strengthening the overall financial position of the Group. The direct effects will be of assistance to the second half year's profits to some extent, but the full benefits remain to be derived in 1974/75.

Although profits for the full year will not match those achieved in the year to September 1973, the profits in the second half will comfortably exceed those earned in the six months to 31st March, 1974.

This being the case it is the Board's intention at least to maintain the total gross dividend at the level of 2.5p per share paid last year. As a measure towards equating the interim and final payments, a net dividend of 50.25p per share, equivalent to .75p per share gross, is now declared and will be paid on 30th August, 1974, to members on the Register at 2nd August, 1974.

Mr J. R. Robens has taken over as managing director of the pharmaceuticals in addition to his position of chairman, pending the appointment of a new managing director. Mr R. Young joins the board of Carr's Mithras. Mr G. Willcock has joined the board of Anglia Commercial Properties. Mr G. J. Pearce has been appointed managing director of Tip-top Book Services. Mr Derek Whitmore has been made a director of Kossel Carpets, a subsidiary of Carpets International. Mr I. F. Todd has been elected director of R. A. Dyson. Mr R. Gordon-Martin has been made marketing director of Daks-Slimpox. Mr Ewart Miller has been elected president of the British Computer Society. Mr Cecil Marks has been elected deputy president.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	12 %
BNFC	13 %
Hill Samuel ..	12 1/2 %
G. Hoare & Co ..	12 %
Lloyds Bank ..	12 %
Midland Bank ..	12 %
Nat Westminster ..	12 1/2 %
Shenley Trust ..	12 1/2 %
2nd Cent Bank ..	13 %
C. T. Whyte ..	12 %
Williams & Glyn's ..	12 %

Members of Acceptance Houses Committee
 ● Demands deposits, 11 1/2 %
 ● £10,000 and over
 * 10% deposit in excess of £10,000
 10 1/2 % over £20,000 10 3/4 %

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

Strong rally in the mark

The mark staged a strong rally against the dollar on the foreign exchanges yesterday following details of the German foreign trade figures showing a deficit of 597,000 m tons compared with a May deficit of 574,000 m.

The dollar closed weaker against the mark at 645.25-75 (643.75-644.25), following publication of Italy's provisional June trade figures showing a deficit of 597,000 m tons compared with a May deficit of 574,000 m.

Sterling closed 35 points up against the dollar, at \$2.870. The Bank of England's effective rate narrowed to 16.95 per cent from 17.03.

The French franc closed at 4.6775-8225 against the United States unit (4.6825-75), the Swedish crown at 4.3725-75 (4.3650-70), Norwegian crown at 5.4000-75 (5.4000-50), and yen at 298.10-25 (297.50-50).

Gold rose 75 cents an ounce, to \$136.25.

Better day for discount houses

In the London money market, discount houses had a much more comfortable day although they eventually required moderate assistance from the Bank of England.

This was channelled into the market by the way of moderate lending to three or four houses overnight at Minimum Lending Rate and by small purchases of Treasury Bills, proportionately assistance from the Bank of England.

The Treasury's bill market was quiet, with the 11 1/2 per cent bill for the six months in succession.

The total raised was £42m, compared with £34.2m in July, 1973, and it brings the total for the first seven months of this year to £264.2m, compared with £229.3m in the same period of 1973.

Local authorities again accounted for the bulk of new issues, with 54 authorities raising a total of £28.6m last month in the form of yearling bonds.

Four companies made share issues, the biggest being the £9.9m rights issue by The Thomson Organisation.

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £2.9m line of credit which is being made available by National Westminster Bank to Companhia Comercio E Navegacao de Brazil for use in the development of a shipyard.

Christopher Wilkins

Issues & Loans

Capital issues higher again

Despite the apparent collapse of the Stock Exchange as a source for raising funds in recent months, Midland Bank statistics show that there was a rise in the volume of new capital issues in Britain in July for the sixth month in succession.

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Christopher Wilkins

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 120.98 on July 30 against 119.82 a week earlier.

The index was up 0.16 points from 120.82 on July 29, and 0.18 points from 120.64 on July 28.

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Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Country	Issue	Rate	Country	Issue	Rate
Belgium	1974	85.00	France	1974	85.00
Denmark	1974	85.00	Germany	1974	85.00
Italy	1974	85.00	Netherlands	1974	85.00
Spain	1974	85.00	Sweden	1974	85.00
Switzerland	1974	85.00	UK	1974	85.00

WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Rhodesia)
 NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF DEBENTURE STOCK 1967/78 INTEREST PAYMENT NO. 42

Notice is hereby given that no transfers of debenture stock will be registered by the Company during the period 17th to 31st August, 1974, both days inclusive and that warrants in payment of interest due in respect of the half year ending 31st August, 1974 are due to be paid on that date to debenture stockholders registered at the close of business on 16th August, 1974.

Interest is payable in United Kingdom currency and payment will be made from the Company's bank account in the Rhodesia or South African equivalent of the sterling value of the rate of exchange ruling at the close of business on 30th August, 1974. Cheques in payment of interest will be despatched as soon as possible thereafter.

Owing to current exchange control regulations, the Company unable to make payment of interest to stockholders resident in the United Kingdom, Zambia or Tanzania. Interest due to such stockholders must be paid into a blocked account in a stockholder's name with a registered commercial bank in Rhodesia. The Rhodesian exchange control regulations permit the investment of funds held on blocked accounts in interest-bearing savings and fixed deposit accounts with the commercial banks. Special application may also be made to Rhodesian exchange control authorities for an authorised dealer for permission to use blocked funds for other types of investment in Rhodesia. United Kingdom residents require Bank of England permission to invest their blocked funds in Rhodesia.

Arrangements are being made for stockholders formerly paid from the United Kingdom and who are not resident in the United Kingdom, Tanzania or Zambia to be paid their interest from Rhodesia.

By order of the Board
 For and on behalf of
 S.W. WOOD GROUP
 SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
 London Secretaries
 E. G. Rudland

London Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct EC1A 1JX.
 Office of the United Kingdom Share Transfer Agents: Charter Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent TN23 1QB.
 31st July, 1974.

Commodities

Copper easier but above worst

Fresh losses were recorded in COPPER prices on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. However, the market closed well above the day's losses following an afternoon rally in New York futures which was coupled with United States consumer interest. This quickly prompted covering and stop loss buying.

Nevertheless, on the day cash wire bars were £14 easier at £815 while three months fell to £820 at £835.50, after trading down to £820.

The market opened sharply lower, reflecting the overnight limit down movement in New York and some United States selling in the pre-market. Subsequently some influential selling made the market nervous, in view of the continued lack of fresh physical demand.

Afternoon: Cash wire bars, £815.00-10.00; three months, £820.00-10.00; six months, £825.00-10.00; one year, £830.00-10.00. Settlement, £815.00-10.00. Morning: Cash wire bars, £811.00-10.00; three months, £816.00-10.00; six months, £821.00-10.00; one year, £826.00-10.00. Settlement, £816.00-10.00. Afternoon: Cash wire bars, £815.00-10.00; three months, £820.00-10.00; six months, £825.00-10.00; one year, £830.00-10.00. Settlement, £815.00-10.00.

MEAT

MEAT (British): Beef—Scotch killed sides, 27.0-30.0; Inter forelegs, 15.0-17.0; Argentine chilled boned, 15.0-17.0; Argentine chilled boned, 15.0-17.0; Argentine chilled boned, 15.0-17.0. Mutton—Scotch, 15.0-17.0; Inter forelegs, 15.0-17.0; Argentine chilled boned, 15.0-17.0. Poultry—Turkeys, 15.0-17.0; Chicken, 15.0-17.0; Duck, 15.0-17.0. Eggs—Fresh, 15.0-17.0; Storage, 15.0-17.0.

Grains

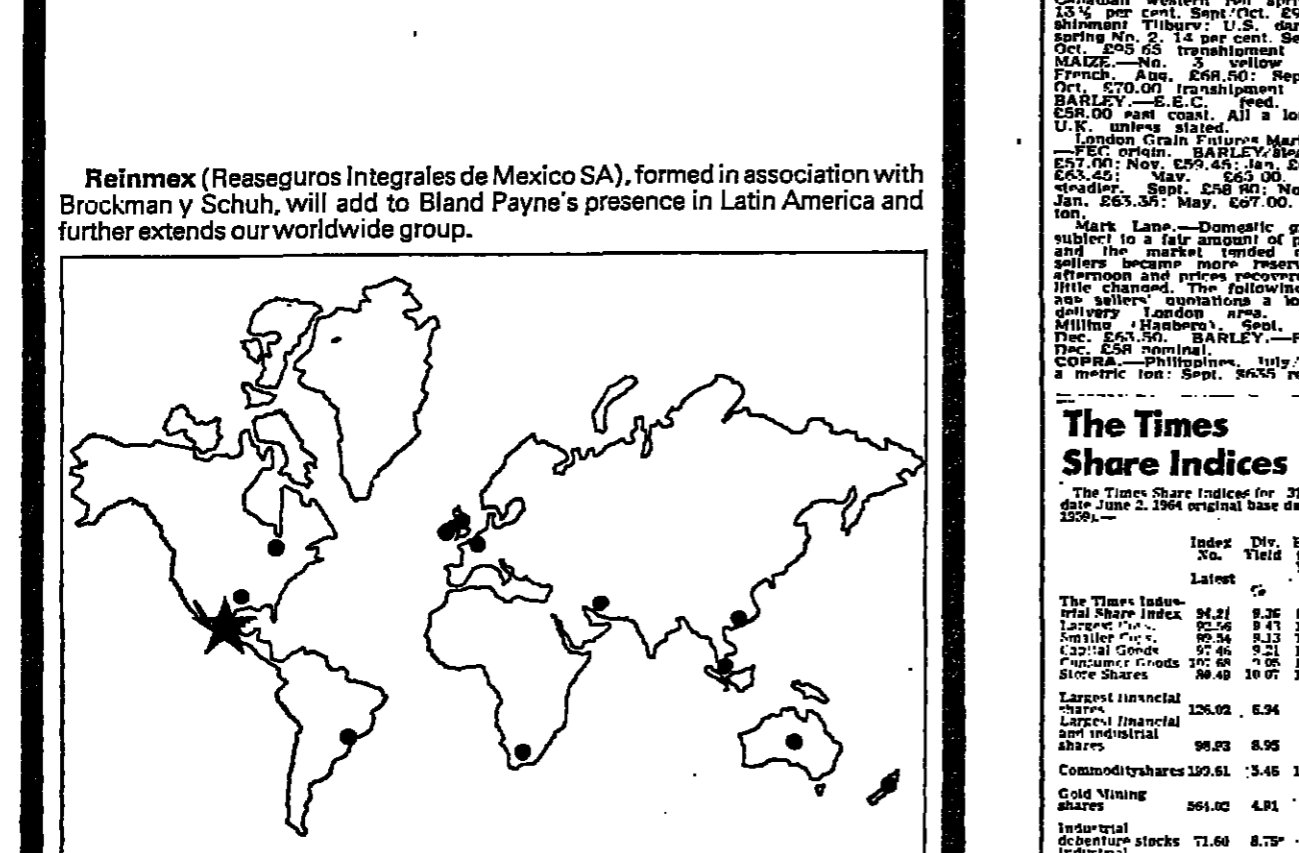
Grains: Wheat—No. 1, 15.0-17.0; No. 2, 15.0-17.0; No. 3, 15.0-17.0. Barley—No. 1, 15.0-17.0; No. 2, 15.0-17.0; No. 3, 15.0-17.0. Oats—No. 1, 15.0-17.0; No. 2, 15.0-17.0; No. 3, 15.0-17.0. Maize—No. 1, 15.0-17.0; No. 2, 15.0-17.0; No. 3, 15.0-17.0. Rice—No. 1, 15.0-17.0; No. 2, 15.0-17.0; No. 3, 15.0-17.0.

Oil

Oil: Crude oil, 15.0-17.0; Kerosene, 15.0-17.0; Gasoline, 15.0-17.0. Petroleum products, 15.0-17.0.

Bland Payne announce new joint reinsurance broking company in Mexico.

Reinmex (Reaseguros Integrales de Mexico SA), formed in association with Brockman y Schuh, will add to Bland Payne's presence in Latin America and further extends our worldwide group.



Bland Payne

A member of The Times Industrial Share Index

S. W. WOOD GROUP

Non-ferrous metal merchants, processors and smelters
Record Turnover—Record Profits

Five Year Review	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Turnover	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Profit before tax	16,227	14,762	11,364	12,044	19,340
Profit after tax	740	130	28	307	1,232
Dividends per share	4.4p	2.4p	0.6p	2.4p	4.4p
Earnings per share	6.8p	1.4p	0.3p	2.9p	10.0p
Net Assets per share	33.0p	33.5p	34.7p	44.0p	53.3p

Notes: Dividends, earnings and net assets per share have been adjusted for the one-for-four capitalization on 23rd August, 1973. * gross equivalent

Every operating division of the Group has contributed to the profits and the figures from the manufacturing subsidiaries are particularly gratifying.

With major fluctuations in metal prices and in the face of increasing costs, the necessity for a rapid turnover of stock has become more important and with it the availability of an increasing number of outlets for material. The easing of restrictions on exports following entry into the E.E.C. has widened our horizons and left us less dependent on the level of activity in the engineering industry at home.

We appreciate the recent fall in metal prices, it is volume of trade that is of primary importance; returns for the first quarter show that the volume of trade has been maintained satisfactorily. We remain confident the full year's results will reflect further consolidation of our overall position.

A. N. Bolsom, Chairman.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary:
 IMPERIAL HOUSE, 15/19 KINGSWAY, LONDON, WC2B 6UW.

Share Indices

Index	Value	% Change
FTSE 100	100.00	0.00
Industrial	100.00	0.00
Financial	100.00	0.00
Share	100.00	0.00

Money Market

Instrument	Rate
Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11 1/2 %	11.5
Overnight (3 months)	11.5
3 months	11.5
6 months	11.5
12 months	11.5

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit Name	Value	% Change
Authorized Unit Trusts	100.00	0.00
Insurance Bonds	100.00	0.00
Offshore Funds	100.00	0.00

Recent Issues

Company	Issue	Value
Ac. Hunt 1974	1974	100.00
Black Arrow 1974	1974	100.00
British Water 1974	1974	100.00
York Water 1974	1974	100.00

Insurance Bonds & Funds

Product	Value	% Change
Abey Life Assurance	100.00	0.00
Abey Life Assurance	100.00	0.00
Abey Life Assurance	100.00	0.00

London and Regional Market Prices

Insurance shares weak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 22. Dealings End, Aug 2. Contango Day, Aug 5. Settlement Day, Aug 13. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Ansafone 19 Upper Brook Street, London W1Y 2HS. Let Ansafone answer your phone RING ANYTIME 01-629 9232

HINE connoisseurs' cognac

Main market data table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Div Yield, and various market categories including Insurance, Investment Trusts, and Regional Stocks.

Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

BYFLEET ROAD, COBHAM, SURREY
A substantial residential property with domestic and/or part institutional use...

ENGLEFIELD GREEN/RUNNYMEDE
Inmaculate detached 1975 3 1/2 story house...

CHISWICK, W.4
1974 STYLE
Tremendous expertise has been used in converting this Victorian town house...

THE LITTLE BOLTONS
EXCELLENT MAISONNETTE WITH LARGE GARDEN
1st class maisonette of large rooms...

MAGNIFICENT 45FT. DRAWING ROOM
With 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, shower room and 3-room kitchen...

CHARMING THATCHED COTTAGE
HERTS.
Excellent position on edge of village...

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
To acquire house in Hampstead Garden Suburb 2 beds, lounge, kitchen and bath...

MOLYNEUX STREET, W.1
Regency town house nr. Marble Arch...

DELIGHTFUL NEW 3-STORY HOUSES
In pleasant secluded mews off Portland Road...

MODERN TOWN HOUSE
N.3
3 1/2 bedrooms, study, garage, garden...

CHELSEA, S.W.3
Luxury appointed family home with a garden on an exclusive small development...

WELTJE RD., W.6
Two 9 room houses for sale freehold...

LONDON FLATS

KENSINGTON W.8
Marloes Road
First class conversion of corner building into 6 superior spacious 1/2 Bedroom Flats...

LANE, SAVILLE, MARK WILKS & Co.
LANCASTER GATE, near. Attractive quiet modernized gr./1st floor maisonette...

MAYFAIR
Beautiful Flat 1 min. Grosvenor Sq. Lounge, 1 bedroom, k. & b. Lift, portage, C.H. 7 yr. Lease. £5,900.

NEW, SUNNY, SECLUDED LUXURY GARDEN FLAT
3 MINS. KEN. HIGH ST. Sinclair Road, W.14

LURUT BRAND
01-584 6221
01-525 6296

BEDFORD GARDENS, W.8
Freehold Georgian Terrace House and superb connecting studio...

BLACKHEATH
Very close to Village, Heath and Southern Road...

W.1 AREA
ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED FREEHOLD RECENTLY HOUSE...

IDEAL HOME and studio for artist or architect...
Baker Street Station, Top flat...

WEVERIDGE COTTAGE, Semi-detached house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

HOLLAND PARK - 2 beds, reception hall, central hall, 3 reception rooms...

GREENWICH - 2 bedroom house, 110 sq. ft. built on 1/2 acre...

BARGAIN LUXURY FLAT
CLOSE TO KENSINGTON GARDENS, W.8

BRAND NEW
First floor luxury flat in Whittington Area...

FLATS AND MAISONNETTES
In Fulham, Chiswick, Chelsea, fully modernized...

HYDE PARK, W.2 - Best position on Hyde Park Estate...

Knight Frank & Rutley

BERKSHIRE, WARGRAVE
In this attractive village with good train services to Paddington...



Additional features: Self-contained annexe with 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and central heating.

ARGYLL, MORVERN
Lochaline 9 miles, Fort William 44 miles. AN ENCHANTING WEST HIGHLAND ESTATE...

SURREY - WENTWORTH
Ascot and Sunningdale 2 miles. AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE OF CHARACTER WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS...

HERTFORDSHIRE
Hertford 3 miles, London about 21 miles



A FINE LATE GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE
requiring modernisation - superbly situated at the head of a tree-lined drive...

HERTFORDSHIRE - HARPENDEN
Perhaps the finest house in the West Common area, with delightful grounds...

HERTFORDSHIRE BORDER
With total seclusion. A small mansion ideal for a varied number of institutional purposes...

LINCOLNSHIRE
THE CUST ESTATE - 3,740 ACRES. A MAJOR AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT...

SUFFOLK
In the centre of Newmarket, adjacent to the Jockey Club premises. A RENOWNED TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT...

WEST SUSSEX
Arundel 2 1/2 miles, Chichester 7 1/2 miles, South Coast 4 1/2 miles. A FINE PERIOD MANSION IN A PARKLAND SETTING...

WEST SURREY
Cranleigh 1 mile, Guildford 8 miles. AN ATTRACTIVE TUDOR FARMHOUSE WITH PLEASANT RURAL VIEWS...

HEREFORDSHIRE
Ross-on-Wye 3 miles, M50 motorway 4 miles. A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE RECENTLY THE SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE EXPENDITURE...

HERTFORDSHIRE - HARPENDEN
Perhaps the finest house in the West Common area, with delightful grounds...

RURAL BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Leighton Buzzard 4 miles, Milton Keynes 4 miles. A period country house of immense charm...

Advertisement for Ross Court and Putney Hill Luxury Flats for Sale. Features an illustration of a large building and text describing the flats.

HERTFORDSHIRE
Hertford 3 miles, London about 21 miles

WHITEHALL close to Houses of Parliament
Superb first floor flat in luxury block...

BOYD & BOYD
ROWLAND Gdns., S.W.7, exceptionally light, quiet flat on 3rd floor...

VICTORIAN VALUE
Quiet and Regent's Park Road. Beautiful conversion around floor flat...

HOUSEHOLD LTD.
485 7th St, S.W.1

UNFINISHED FLAT, Oakwood Court, W.14...

ALMOST FREEHOLD 999 YEARS
Well converted development of luxury flats...

IN GARDEN SQUARE SWS
Excellent newly converted show maisonette...

PRINCE OF WALES MANSIONS
S.W.11
Elegant flat in popular block...

ENFIELD
Spacious luxury 2nd floor flat in small block...

HAMPSTEAD LUXURY STUDIO FLAT
In modern block. Attractive spacious living room...

IMAGINATIVE FLAIR REQUIRED AT W.9
Quiet tree-lined avenue in heart of fashionable area...

CLOSE TO BORDERS S.W.10
3 new luxury 2 bed flats, Regency St. 20th, Regent St. 21st...

CHELSEA, S.W.3 - Superior 4 bed house...

HAMPSHIRE
Overton 1 1/2 miles, Basingstoke 6 miles. AN OUTSTANDING RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE...



A fine Georgian house comprising: Large hall, 4 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms...

BERWICKSHIRE/ROXBURGHSHIRE
Earlston 2 miles, Lauder 6 miles, Edinburgh 32 miles. A FINE AGRICULTURAL, WOODLAND AND SPORTING ESTATE...

HAMPSHIRE - SOLENT
AVERSLOKE 1 mile and convenient for Portsmouth. A FINE MARINE RESIDENCE ENJOYING VIEWS OF THE SPITHEAD AND SOLENT.

HERTFORDSHIRE - HARPENDEN
Perhaps the finest house in the West Common area, with delightful grounds...

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PROPERTY also on page 11

Women's Appointments also on page 25

SECRETARIAL

DEUX SECRETAIRES BILINQUES

Kellogg International the world-wide designers of personnel...

One should be able to take French shorthand, working on Kellogg's clients...

A generous salary of around £2,500 p.a. will be offered, together with attractive company benefits...

Please contact: Mrs Anne Bernard, KELLOGG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION...

RANK HOTELS LIMITED SECRETARY TO THE PERSONNEL MANAGER

This busy secretarial job needs someone with an enthusiastic approach to hard work and a well organised mind

The minimum speeds needed are 100-500 wpm, plus at least three years secretarial experience...

Mrs Arnold on 01-937 1571

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Lively, intelligent, highly experienced secretary required. Work varied and abroad. Film production experience valuable.

Director's Secretary/P.A.

We are a public company with prestige offices in Knightsbridge. One of our directors is looking for an intelligent secretary, over 25...

Our hours are 9.30 to 5.30 and in addition to a salary in the range £4,100 to £2,300 p.a. we give lunch vouchers of £1.50 p.w.

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

A small expanding Company in the City wishes to appoint a Secretary to undertake all general office duties. These will include typing, correspondence, P.A. and reception duties.

INTELLIGENT, LIVELY GIRL

seeking varied but responsible work needed as an Administrative Secretary for The Row Group - political organization involved in research, publishing, meetings and fund-raising.

SECRETARY

required by partner of Melrose & Harding, chartered surveyors, situated within 5 minutes walk of Green Park Underground Station.

LEGALLY-YOU CAN EARN £2,000 p.a. +

Working for Senior Legal Executive in a highly recommended firm with a highly professional reputation.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST

Small expanding Company in the City wishes to appoint a Secretary to undertake all general office duties.

MARKETING SECRETARY/P.A.

for small office. Short-handled man to a Partner. Excellent salary and benefits.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

available to complete PA Secretary and to write for International Estate Agents.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL OPERATOR

Medical Secretaries opportunity available to complete PA Secretary and to write for International Estate Agents.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

MEDICAL SECRETARY for PRIVATE PRACTICE

Consultant general practitioner with practice located off Harley Street requires PA/secretary to help him cope with patients...

In addition to normal secretarial skills, applicants will have had previous experience as a medical secretary...

The salary, plus extras, is negotiable but commensurate with the importance of the position.

MATRIX 74

Recruitment consultants for career women 1a Ebury Mews, SW1W 9NX.

SECRETARIAL SERVICES CO-ORDINATOR £2,000+

Are you a good organizer? Are you self-reliant with lots of common-sense and imagination?

You can give a confident 'yes' to these two questions, are you a good organizer?

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTERS LIMITED

TRADE ASSOCIATION EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT P.A./SECRETARY TO WORK FOR DIRECTOR

Must be cool under pressure and tolerate cramped office accommodation prior to moving to new office building early 1975.

PA/OFFICE MANAGER

After 2 years I am reluctantly leaving a hectic, friendly team in G.W.I., who are building up a rapidly expanding, world-wide, oil business.

SECRETARIES 2 for Partner and 1 for Associate

Age 23+ required for Major offices of international firm of Consulting Engineers, Accuracy, Initiative, and 'H' to work as P.A. to a team as important as our short-handled typing speed.

SECRETARY (LITIGATION)

One of our senior litigation solicitors requires a first-class Secretary, preferred age about 30. This is an interesting job where good shorthand and typing are essential.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Harley Street surgeon. Good shorthand typing speeds. Private medical experience desirable.

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

International Group of Companies requires first-class English speaking, all-round secretarial services in Frankfurt/Main.

Never a Dull Moment

Secretary for manufacturer of Harley showrooms to help small busy team selling quality furniture.

ROYAL POSTGRADUATE Medical Secretaries

Public Relations - Our client the Assistant Director of a Trust requires a highly motivated, professional and experienced Public Relations Officer.

BILINGUAL SEC. with French and English

MARKETING SECRETARY/P.A. for small office.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

Overseas Travel Operator

Medical Secretaries opportunity

TRI-LINGUAL SECRETARY/P.A.

(English, French and German) required for small European section in London office of substantial professional firm with offices in Paris, Brussels and Hamburg.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE SECRETARY to Head of Department

A really competent Secretary is required for the Head of the Department of Computing and Information Systems.

The salary, plus extras, is negotiable but commensurate with the importance of the position.

SECRETARY to Managing Director Salary to £2,500

Westminster Children's Hospital VINCENY POLAK, S.W.1 Have a vacancy for a PERSONAL SECRETARY

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY £2,000 p.a. and security

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS needs a membership secretary with previous experience in an industrial or commercial setting.

PA/OFFICE MANAGER

After 2 years I am reluctantly leaving a hectic, friendly team in G.W.I., who are building up a rapidly expanding, world-wide, oil business.

SECRETARY

One of our senior litigation solicitors requires a first-class Secretary, preferred age about 30.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Harley Street surgeon. Good shorthand typing speeds. Private medical experience desirable.

FRANKFURT, GERMANY

International Group of Companies requires first-class English speaking, all-round secretarial services in Frankfurt/Main.

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TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

Overseas Travel Operator

Medical Secretaries opportunity

TRI-LINGUAL SECRETARY/P.A.

(English, French and German) required for small European section in London office of substantial professional firm with offices in Paris, Brussels and Hamburg.

FLAT SHARING

LADY, 25-30, preferred to share modern flat, central area, £12 p.w. 2-3 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 1 kitchen, 1 living room, 1 dining room, 1 study, 1 terrace, 1 parking space.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

RENTALS

PLEASANT HOUSE IN SOUGHTER AFTER ROAD

London, N.W.7. Modern house, mostly new furniture, excellent kitchen, central heating, large garden, excellent location.

UNFURNISHED ATTRACTIVE FLAT in Heath Dept. N.W.5. Large double living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 kitchen, 1 living room, 1 dining room, 1 study, 1 terrace, 1 parking space.

RENTALS

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The Times Motor Columns Today's market place-use it to find your buyer Ring 01-837 3311

مركز من للإعلان

Motoring

Do not put a wet car into a warm garage

Since I last discussed the advantages of having a car rustproofed, I have had good cause to heed my words. I have lost a dear and trusted friend, a 10-year-old Mini.

The car was parked at the local shops when another vehicle hit it from behind. The other car was not travelling at any speed but my Mini was so badly damaged that the garage pronounced it "beyond economic repair"—in other words, a write-off. The bodywork was badly corroded.

It may be argued that the car was coming to the end of its life anyway, but it was in excellent mechanical condition and even had the original engine. However, not taking such a bold, the Mini would surely have lasted several more years, used as it was only for shopping and fetching children from school.

As it happens, there is little I could have done to prevent the car from being hit. The best first registered, or even in 1967, when I bought it, comprehensive rustproofing treatments were virtually unknown in Britain. Only in the past three years or so, with the Automobile Association and other bodies, has the rustproofing question with some startling statistics, have motorists started to become rust-conscious.

The AA estimated that rust might cut the value of a car by £1 a week; at £2500 a year, most cars will start to rust sooner or later. The rustproofing firms are reluctant to name names but it appears that the Swedish cars, Saab and Volvo, are better protected than average (as they must be to survive Sweden's hard winters) and most of the rest of the European Japanese are pretty low.

Manufacturers are becoming alive to the matter and some improvement has taken place. Vauxhalls, which used to be notorious for rusting, are probably now better protected than most other British cars. Fiat, too, has a bad record; now the company offers a two-year guarantee against rust. At the same time, some manufacturers continue to encourage corrosion by putting large lumps of plastic foam inside cars (to deaden noise); water gets in and is retained by the foam; rust cannot fall to get a hold.

The car that I bought had a bay to cover the front of the car, but it was not so extensive by regular cleaning and removal of mud and dirt from such vulnerable areas as the wheel arches. Another piece of advice is not to put a wet car straight into a warm garage; indeed there is a lot to be said for leaving a car in the open. Nor do polish and wax protect paintwork against corrosion.

As do to the specialist rustproofing treatments, which usually involve dipping an oil-based sealant into a car's most vulnerable parts. Such treatments may not sound cheap, though the cost should be recovered many times over by the extra life and the guarantees are usually generous.

Ziebart, for instance, charges £40 for a Mini and £48 for a Ford Granada and gives a warranty for 10 years or 100,000 miles. Endrust charges £25 and

£36 respectively, with a six-year guarantee.

It is prudent to study the small print very carefully. The Ziebart warranty is not transferable if the car is sold; some guarantees involve replacement of defective parts, others merely return money.

The treatments should help second-hand prices, though probably not older cars more than newer ones. The steady increase in rustproofing business is treating a thousand more a month than at the same time last year) suggests that people are tending to keep their vehicles longer.

One particular advantage of the Ziebart process is that it may attract a cheaper insurance premium; another is that sealant helps to reduce noise.

None of the specialist rustproofing firms has been operating long enough for its claims to be fully tested. But Ziebart and Dinitrol can point to many years' experience in the United States and Sweden respectively and there seems no reason to doubt the effectiveness of the treatment. When complaints there are seem to be chiefly about the quality of workmanship; and that should be covered by the warranty. I am fairly confident that if my Mini had been rustproofed in its early days it would still be on the road today, and if I were buying a new car I should certainly think hard about having it treated.

Road test: Datsun Cherry

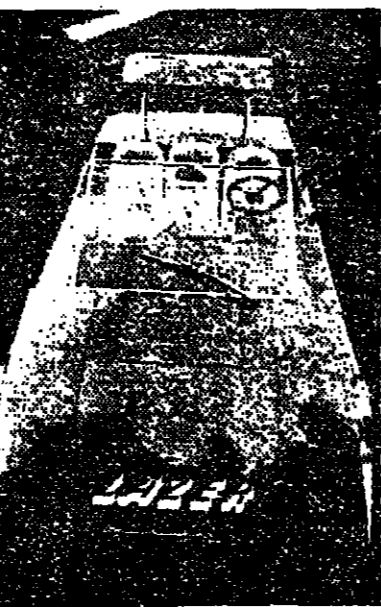
After steady but unspectacular sales in Britain for nearly three years, the Cherry suddenly shot to the top of the foreign car best-seller league in the spring and over the first half of the year ran a very close second to the Renault 12.

The Cherry is very similar in concept and thus a direct competitor to such European cars as the Renault 5, Fiat 127, and to comfortably outsell both in an achievement which, in itself, has had something to do with it; Renault has been very short of cars this year.

The Cherry broke the Datsun tradition of conventional engineering on American lines by offering a transverse engine driving the front wheels, rack-and-pinion steering and all-independent suspension; an attempt, in other words, to match the sophistication of European small cars. By the high standards of, say, the Renault 5, I think it falls short but as a lively and economical compact vehicle it has much in its favour. It is well equipped and if the Cherry is a great deal of money, other makes are a good deal more expensive. The 988cc engine is larger than that of the Renault 5TL and gives slightly better acceleration, particularly over the first few hundred yards, but a similar top speed of about 85 mph. The car is not so quiet as the Renault, but once wound up to 40 mph in top gear the car pulls away quite smartly. The engine is noisy, even by small-car standards, and wind and road noise may be intrusive too. Fuel consumption averages between 35 and 40 mpg to the gallon and the car runs well on two-star petrol.

I had no difficulty in starting and found the gear change smooth and precise. The steering was a disappointment; despite the generally superior rack-and-pinion system, there was still that vagueness one finds so often on Japanese cars. I also found that the brakes (discs front, drums rear) required a pressure greater than average. The clutch is a great deal of work, predictably, on corners and holding firmly to the road with little roll.

Perhaps the least agreeable feature of the Cherry is its ride, the stiff suspension making heavy weather of bumpy roads; the Renault is well



Not a piece of science fiction but the Panther Westwinds Laser, a new high performance sports car with a V12 Jaguar engine, coachbuilt aluminium body and a claimed top speed of more than 150 mph. It goes on sale early in 1975, priced at £8,450.

Motor Show's future

While speculation continues about the fate of the London Motor Show (will it move to Birmingham? will it be held every two years instead of annually?) a little piece of history has been made at Nottingham. Earlier this month the city staged what the organizers claim to be the biggest English motor show to be held outside Earls Court, with 160 cars from 36 British and foreign manufacturers.

Apart from its size, the show was significant for being the first of its kind to have a measure of recognition from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which lifted the usual restriction on the display of new, unregistered cars. That meant that the 77,000 people who visited the Nottingham show were the first to see such cars as the right-hand drive Ferrari Dino 308 GT/4 2+2 and the Volkswagen Scirocco.

The show produced sales worth £541,000 and if manufacturers and dealers consider the enterprise to have been worth while there seems no reason why other regional centres should not hold similar shows. If so, and if the London show is forced out of that building, London might one day be the only big motor city in Britain without a motor show.

Having Trouble Selling the Car?

Why not let an experienced Retailer do it for you?

We will guarantee to return the sum you require or charge you nothing.

If you would like further details please ring:

Danbury Motor Co on Danbury (Essex) 4735

Motor Show Place

"If you're going to trade your car in, go to BMW Park Lane - they gave me a fantastic deal!"

2022	Choice of White or Orange	£2,295
2022 Touring	Yellow, Tinted glass	£2,495
2022 Cabriolet	Golf low	£2,595
2022 Cabriolet	White/Blue velour	£2,895
2500 Auto	Red/Black velour	£4,295
3.0CSA (73/74)	Orange/Black velour	£5,295
3.0L	Garnet/Black velour	£7,650
3.0SA	Sienna/Black velour	£7,650
3.0CSA	Black/White leather, Air conditioned	£8,750

Open Weekdays to 8 p.m. Saturdays till 4 p.m.

Park Lane 01-629 9277
56 Park Lane, London W.1.

The Chequered Flag

London's Leading Sports Car Specialists

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AUDI NSU

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NORMAND (MAYFAIR) LIMITED

SALESONS

220 D. Red with beige top. Auto. P.A.S. 1200 miles, 3rd gear, sliding door. White with blue and black interior. Air-cond. Tinted glass. 250 E. Green with black top. Manual. P.A.S. 1200 miles.

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DIRECTORS CAR

JAGUAR XJ6. Registration April 1973. 10,000 miles, red leather, air conditioning, 2nd door, many extras. Carefully maintained. Perfect order. First £3,000. RING: 405 7954

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A selection of personal insurance policies, fire, theft, motor, etc. in immediate collection. St. W. 1. Ideal company for new and old policies. Call for details. Tel. 235 1726, 235 9274

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Wanted: furnished flat or house in central London. Tel. 01-373 9794

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Superb 2 double bedroom flat with drawing room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, etc. All new furniture and decor to highest standard. £25-27.50 p.w. Deposit £200 returnable. Telephone 870 0266 or 872 1926 office hours.

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- 1800 Beta, finished in yellow with green velour.
- 1600 Beta, finished in brown with Tan Tex.
- 1600 Beta, finished in dark brown with Tan Tex.
- 1600 Beta, finished in maroon with Tan Tex.
- 1400 Beta, finished in light blue with tan.
- 1400 Beta, finished in white with black.
- SIIL Coupé, finished in beige with black.
- SIIL Coupé, finished in brown with beige.
- SIIL Coupé, finished in red with beige.

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MANN EGERTON

ROLLS-ROYCE

1934 Phantom 2 Continental, short chassis sports saloon. Coachwork by Park Ward. Original condition. Recorded mileage 88,000. -£9,500.

1958 Silver Wraith Touring Limousine. Coachwork by James Young, finished in velvet green, beige leather in front. Exceptional condition. Recorded mileage also 88,000. -£8,500.

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offer the following NEW CARS

Rover 3500, auto, lunar grey/onyx.

Triumph 2000, auto, P.A.S. Sunbeam 2000, auto, P.A.S. Triumph 2000, auto, P.A.S. French blue/black. 4-door saloon.

Audi 1000, 1500, 4-door saloon. Coachwork.

Audi 1000, 1500, 4-door saloon. Coachwork. 4-door saloon. Coachwork. 4-door saloon. Coachwork.

Tel.: 01-788 7881

FORD CORTECA GXL 2000 X Reg

2000 cc. 1600 miles. Radio. 10.5 months. L.R. 1000. Recent overhaul. New chassis and chassis system. £2995. 01-299 2200 (eves). 01-299 2200 (eves).

B.M.W. 308 AUTO. P.A.S. M. Reg.

1974. 10,000 miles. Immaculate. Metallic turquoise. Excellent. 1000 cc. 1600 cc. P.A.S. 4-door saloon. £4000. 01-520 6266.

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CAMMER HIGHWAYMAN motorized

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Land Rover, very low mileage, 10,000 miles. 2.5 litre engine. 4-door saloon. £1,750. Telephone 01-743 5771.

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(continued on page 28)

Broadcasting

Nature study. A morning programme goes to Costa Rica (ITV 10.25 am). Later the survival of the Aleutian Canada goose makes one feature (ITV 5.20) and the character of the sea otter another (BBC1 8.10). Cornel Wilde plays a white hunter of long ago in The Naked Prey (BBC1 9.25) while that emu should make the feathers fly in Show of the Week (BBC2 9.25). Yesterday's Witness goes back to 1914 to resurrect a controversy over a village school (BBC2 9.55). Sam in 1952 has another day at the briny (ITV 8.30). Racing gets a full card with Goodwood (BBC2 2.20 and BBC1 3.0) and Redcar (ITV 2.50). —L.B.

BBC1	
10.10 am. Noggin.*	10.10
10.30 am. Yorkshire.	10.30 - 11.00
11.00 am. Yorkshire.	11.00 - 11.30
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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 26 and 27



BIRTHS

UNWIN.—On July 31st at King's College Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. Mather...

MARRIAGES

HILL.—On July 29th, at the Chapel of Trinity College, Oxford, the Rev. Canon Hill...

DEATHS

ALLISON.—On July 31st, in her 82nd year, Mrs. Allison...

IN MEMORIAM

LEIGH.—His Honour Judge Christopher Leigh, who died on July 25th...

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

CHAMBERLAIN.—Funeral for Mrs. Chamberlain on August 2nd...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEDDING.—A wedding ceremony will be held on August 10th...

UK HOLIDAYS

ALBANY.—A holiday in Albany, New York, with visits to various sites...

AFRICA—SOUTH

AFRICA.—A holiday in South Africa, including a visit to Cape Town...

AFRICA—NORTH

AFRICA.—A holiday in North Africa, featuring a camel ride and desert views...

EUROPE

EUROPE.—A holiday in Europe, with visits to Paris, Rome, and Athens...

ASIA

ASIA.—A holiday in Asia, exploring the ancient wonders of the East...

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA.—A holiday in Australia, enjoying the beach and sun...

AMERICA

AMERICA.—A holiday in America, visiting New York and Washington...

THE GREEK ISLANDS

THE GREEK ISLANDS.—A holiday in the Greek Islands, with visits to Crete and Rhodes...

THE CANARY ISLANDS

THE CANARY ISLANDS.—A holiday in the Canary Islands, enjoying the climate and scenery...

DEATHS

KERR.—On July 31st in hospital, Gordon Kerr, husband of Mrs. Kerr...

BIRTHDAY

MARTIN.—Mr. Martin wishes to say that he is pleased to have reached his 60th birthday...

MARRIAGES

MILL.—On July 29th, at the Chapel of Trinity College, Oxford, the Rev. Canon Hill...

DEATHS

ALLISON.—On July 31st, in her 82nd year, Mrs. Allison...

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THE GREEK ISLANDS

THE GREEK ISLANDS.—A holiday in the Greek Islands, with visits to Crete and Rhodes...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LONDON/COUNTRY SWAP.—If you are moving to London and have a country property...

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Luxury villas in the South of France, Corsica, Sardinia, etc.

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Better book now—Low fares on over 100 routes...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAGES

CANCELLED HOLIDAYS

2 Corfu villas are free from 14/28 August, sleeping 4 persons...

CORFU VILLAGES LTD.

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Two Week Holidays in August AVAILABLE NOW!

We have a limited number of vacancies for 2-week holidays to Lanzarote...

LANZAROTE HOLIDAY LTD

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ELLE

SUMMER SALE STARTS ON SATURDAY

ELLE welcomes all regular and new customers to their summer sale...

FOR SALE AND WANTED

CEMENT IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

We offer prompt delivery ex-continent grey Portland Cement...

FOR SALE AND WANTED

RESISTA CARPETS

are continuing their GREATEST SUMMER SALE

YACHTS AND BOATS

17ft FLETCHER ARROWBEAU with 1400 Mercury Outboard

CARPETS

Heavy Duty Cord at £2.25 yd. Super Twist Pile at £3.25 yd.

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Five cases Chateau Margaux 1952, 3 cases Chateau Lafite 1952, 3 cases Chateau Bataillon 1952

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We offer large discounts on our wide range of top brand name bathroom suites...

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SAVE £30 EACH! Geneva 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

BASSETT HOUND PUPPIES and other breeds available



Place an advertisement in any of these categories...

BIRTHS

BAKER.—On July 19th, 1974, in St. Albans, to Robert and Elizabeth...

BIRTHS

DAUBER.—On July 17th, 1974, in Leeds Maternity Hospital, Leeds...

BIRTHS

ADAMS.—On July 13th, 1974, in St. George's Hospital, London...

BIRTHS

DAUBER.—On July 17th, 1974, in Leeds Maternity Hospital, Leeds...

BIRTHS

ADAMS.—On July 13th, 1974, in St. George's Hospital, London...

BIRTHS

DAUBER.—On July 17th, 1974, in Leeds Maternity Hospital, Leeds...

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BIRTHS

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DEATHS

ALLISON.—On July 31st, in her 82nd year, Mrs. Allison...

IN MEMORIAM

LEIGH.—His Honour Judge Christopher Leigh, who died on July 25th...

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

CHAMBERLAIN.—Funeral for Mrs. Chamberlain on August 2nd...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEDDING.—A wedding ceremony will be held on August 10th...

UK HOLIDAYS

ALBANY.—A holiday in Albany, New York, with visits to various sites...

AFRICA—SOUTH

AFRICA.—A holiday in South Africa, including a visit to Cape Town...

AFRICA—NORTH